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The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

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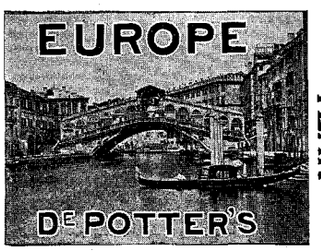

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The general reader looks to the dictionary as authority, and does not feel competent to criticize it; he wants, rather, a book that can criticize him.

Hence, the only fair test is a judgment by comparison—to see what other dictionaries of approximately the same size have done along the same lines. The two most prominent competing works to be brought into comparison with this new dictionary are Webster's Academic and Worcester's New Academic. On comparing the books, we see at once that the STUDENTS' STANDARD excels in size. It has larger pages and more of them—915 pages against 704 of Webster's Academic and 688 of Worcester's New Academic. Yet it is not too bulky for a handbook, to be readily picked up from the table, taken to a window, laid beside one in reading, or stowed in a handy corner of a schoolboy's desk.

Judgment by Comparison.

The typographical appearance of the STUDENTS' STANDARD is exceptionally fine, new type, good paper, and the very best press-work having been employed, thus securing bright and clear pages. The number of words and phrases defined in this work is stated in the publishers' circular as 62,284, by actual count, against 36,059 in Webster's Academic and 35,773 in Worcester's New Academic. This increase is in part due to the incorporation of the new words demanded by the progress of science, philosophy, and the arts, but very largely to a more extended literary survey. The publishers have conceived the original idea of having a critical examination made of the sixty volumes of English classics which have been selected by the Commission of Colleges for study preparatory to admission to the principal colleges in the United States, and incorporating every important word and shade of meaning found in these selected works. This at once puts the new dictionary on a different plane from all that have preceded it, carrying the selection of words beyond the predilections and preferences and habitual style of any editor.

Not only is there this vast increase in the number of words, but the definitions are found to be uncommonly full, exact, and clear. A moment's comparison will show how much more ample are the definitions in the STUDENTS' STANDARD.

Fulness of Definitions.

The authority of the definitions is the authority of the Standard Dictionary, which has won the high approval of specialists and of literary men throughout the English-speaking world, and the truly representative character of this abridgment is attested by the fact that those composing the editorial staff are all experienced lexicographers of the Standard editorial corps. No previous abridgment of a great dictionary has been prepared by the collaboration of so ample an editorial force. The final revision by the consulting editor, Professor Francis A. March, LL.D., L.H.D., gives fullest warrant of scholarly thoroughness and accuracy.

The Editorial Staff.

The strength or weakness of a dictionary is found most of all in its definitions. It is chiefly for these that the dictionary exists; by these it differs from a spelling-book or other mere list of words. The fulness of the definitions in the STUDENTS' STANDARD has been already referred to. Their real worth—the justification of this fulness—appears on critical examination. Here, as before, the comparative treatment will be found most instructive.

Character of the Definitions.

It may be well to call attention to the fact that while the other dictionaries capitalize every vocabulary word, the STUDENTS' STANDARD capitalizes only the words that are always to be so written. How great an advantage this is, all who have ever puzzled over such words as *Biblical*, *Christianize*, *crusader*, *dissenter*, *nonconformist*, *medieval*, *Pope*, *pope*, *papal*, *Titan*, *titanic*, etc., will appreciate. When there is a change of capitalization in different definitions of the same word, as from the proper name of a genus or species to the name of an individual plant or animal included under it, or as in *trinity*, where the theological sense requires capitalization, that change is noted in each case.

Use of Capitals.

Of the etymologies it is only necessary to say that they have been prepared directly for this work by Professor Francis A. March, Jr., and carefully reviewed by Professor Francis A. March, Sr., and may thus be relied on as authoritative. The ideal kept in view has been to adapt the book thoroughly to meet the now pressing demand of our schools for thorough instruction in the etymology of the English language—and this for a greater number of words than were ever before incorporated in a school dictionary.

The Etymologies.

The pronunciation is indicated throughout by the respelling of every important word according to the scientific alphabet. This system has been adopted by the eminent philologists composing the American Philological Association, and whoever begins to use it soon comes to delight in it as an instrument of precision. There is in that system no question between the "hard" and "soft" sounds of *c* and *g*; both those letters have always the "hard" sound, *c* being sounded always and only as in *cat*, and *g* always and only as in *go*. The reader has never to pause for one instant of question or doubt. Where the "soft" sound of *c* is required, as in *cede*, the scientific alphabet respells with *s*; and where the "soft" sound of *g* is required as in *legend*, the scientific alphabet respells with *j*. *S* itself has only its "sharp" or hissing sound, as in *see* or *so*; where the sound of *z* is wanted, as in *besom*, *rise*, *rose*, etc., the scientific alphabet respells always and only with *z*. This element of exactness runs all through the system, and soon becomes wonderfully restful and helpful. The system is briefly explained in the Introduction, and very fully in the Appendix, while the brief guide given at the bottom of each page enables the reader to determine at a glance what sound is indicated in every case.

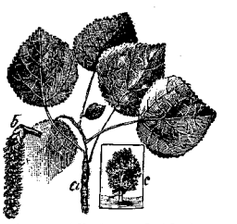
System of Pronunciation.

The elegance and fitness of the illustrations strike one at the first glance. Many are wholly new, prepared expressly for this work; and where illustrations from the Standard Dictionary have been used, they have in most cases been redrawn on a reduced scale, thus giving unity of design and saving valuable space for lexical matter. Their definitive character is especially noticeable, each introduced for a purpose, and telling the meaning to the eye, as no mere words can do. Thus the student who has once seen the illustration of the *girder* or the *cantilever bridge* or of *Doric architecture* can never fail to have the type stand out clearly before him at the mention of either of those words.

The Illustrations.

The illustrations of plants and animals will be found far superior to the ordinary stock illustrations of dictionaries and reading-books. The cut of the *aspen leaves*

The Atamasco Lily.



Aspen (*P. tremuloides*). *a*, branch with leaves; *b*, ament; *c*, tree.

—the broad leaf set on the slight stalk—shows why they are always quivering with the slightest breath of air. The animal pictures are carefully

The Tiger (*Felis tigris*). 1-42

drawn to scale, and the relative size is denoted in every case by figures following the title, as seen in the illustration of the *tiger*.

The wealth of the appendix is shown by a mere statement of its contents. It covers in all 100 pages, embracing A LANGUAGE KEY; PRINCIPLES AND EXPLANATIONS OF THE SCIENTIFIC ALPHABET; PROPER NAMES in Bibliography, Bibliology, Biography, Fiction, Geography, History, and Mythology, together with Pen-names, Prænomens, etc., in one alphabetical order (43 pages)—GLOSSARY OF FOREIGN WORDS, PHRASES, ETC., IN ENGLISH LITERATURE (6 pages); FAULTY DICTION: A Brief Statement of the Principles Deciding Correctness of Usage, etc.; DISPUTED PRONUNCIATIONS; ABBREVIATIONS AND CONTRACTIONS; UNIVERSITY DEGREES; CHEMICAL ELEMENTS; PILGRIM FATHERS AND SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE; PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES, AND SOVEREIGNS OF ENGLAND; SYSTEMS OF SHORTHAND, AND CALENDARS OF THE WORLD; WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, COMMON AND METRIC SYSTEMS; ARBITRARY SIGNS, SYMBOLS, ETC., ETC.

The Appendix.

The material given in this Appendix will be found of great value in adapting the work for a universal handbook. There is no one who reads at all widely who does not often want to determine in an instant what a certain number of grains, drams, or scruples amount to, what a certain number of centimeters, hectoliters, or kilograms equal in English equivalents, or just when a certain English king or queen was reigning, or a certain American President was in office. It is worth much to have an answer to all such queries ready to hand.

In the department of Proper Names it will be found a great advantage, especially for the younger readers, to be able to look up the proper name one wants in one continuous list, without having to think (or even to know) whether it is Biblical or mythological, historical or geographical, a real name or a pseudonym. The department of Faulty Diction will be found helpful not only to students, but to teachers in pointing out and correcting the errors most prevalent in speaking and writing, with its statement of sound principles of criticism reaching beyond the examples directly adduced. In the department of Disputed Pronunciations, not only are the preferences of other dictionaries given in regard to all doubtful words, but also a summary of the decisions of the Standard's "Committee of Fifty" on spelling and pronunciation.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

CONDITIONS AND TENDENCIES IN AMERICAN POLITICS.

ALONG with the growth of what has been styled "jingoism" in this country, there seems to have been developed a habit of self-examination, the results of which are expressed in grave doubts of the value of our institutions, and of their future. This doubt is not confined to any political party, nor to political subjects. Most of the current criticism is not devoid of political bearing, however, for it seems to be generally recognized that at present party ties are held to be less binding than they have been for many years, and that the process of realinement affords unusual opportunity for the application of other than partizan influences.

King Boodle and Party Loyalty.—"A party and its policies are, after all, controlled by a half-dozen men, more or less. If these men are of the type of Mr. Lincoln, we have government for the people. If they are of other types which I might mention, we have government for bondholders and plunder. These two kinds of government are not at all alike; the former will perpetuate, the latter destroy a republic. . . . In late years in our own country the influence of wealth in dictating legislative measures and government policies is becoming more and more apparent. Mr. Cleveland disrupted his party in doing the biddings of a money syndicate which made enormous profits out of a scandalous bond deal.

"To-day all the trusts, all the monopolies, every agency which is bleeding the country, has taken refuge under the wing of the Republican Party because they fear the Democratic Party which has kicked them out. To them party is a means to an end, and that end is to get rich at everybody's expense, right or wrong. In my own State the railroads, who have never paid their just and equal share of the taxes, have been a faithful ally of the Republican Party. They put up the money which helps elect their kind of people to the legislature, and in return expect favorable measures and exemptions from paying their due share of taxes. We have no grudge against railroads, we ask only what is right and fair, and no more; but they have been undisturbed so long, and they have in the past so well succeeded in evading their rightful share of taxes, that an attempt in the last legislature to ask them to pay more is denounced by them, their hired newspapers and paid politicians, as revolutionary and unrepublican.

"I have had something to do with this effort of the people of Michigan to get a readjustment of railroad taxation and rates, and every railroad attorney and railroad doctor, every little country newspaper editor who has a pass, every politician who hopes for financial favors to help reelect him, is out of breath crying 'Pingree is not a Republican.' They cry this because I was elected on the Republican ticket by a majority of 83,000, being 27,000 ahead of my ticket, and they do not want me reelected. King Boodle cries, I am the party, and 'there is none beside me.' I hope you will excuse me for using my own case as an illustration, but I do so because I know more of it than I do of similar ones elsewhere. I believe in government for the people, the plain people, just as Mr. Lincoln did, and I say that any so-called Republican who thinks that the interests of railroads, trusts, monopolies, or syndicates are of more importance than the interests of the average man, had better get out of the Republican Party in Michigan, for I am going to fight it out on Mr. Lincoln's platform, no matter what they call me.

"I believe the people will demand this. The Republican Party wants no men for leaders who worship the golden calf. It is noticeable that every rascal is always an extreme partizan and hollers patriotism and party loyalty so that you can not hit him without breaking plate-glass. The monopolist, the franchise-grabber, the lobbyist, the political apostles of boodle, are all extreme partizans, and when any one exposes their schemes or obstructs their ambitions, they wrap themselves in the flag and cry you are attacking the party. When they elect themselves to office by main force of money, they ascribe it to divine intervention of Providence in behalf of the nation and its honor. A party which does not rid itself of men who make themselves prominent in it with the sole purpose of exploiting the people and perpetuating the reign of the dollar, will lose its influence with the masses, and like a church which accepts robbers' tithe from wealthy and influential pew-holders who wish to ease their conscience, it will soon be all such and none others. . . . . .

"The masses of the Republican Party do not want to stand sponsor for those agencies which are playing the mischief with this country's welfare any more than the Democrats do. We have, however, some so-called leaders in our party who have more faith in the power of money than in the power of the voting masses. There is no doubt that the power of money in this country to-day is tremendous. It retains newspapers, it directs the great news-distributing agency and telegraphs, it elects men to the Senate and to the House. It manipulates national and state conventions. Any man who speaks against the abuses which all recognize is a marked man, and the calling of names is in order. The majority of the public men in the Republican Party dare not speak what they believe, for fear of offending those whom they foolishly think are indispensable to the party. The interest of the great body of the people and of the classes which I have mentioned will not be identical until the greed and privileges of the latter are kept in bounds and curtailed by proper legislation."—*Gov. Hazen S. Pingree (Rep.), of Michigan, before the Independent Club, Buffalo, N. Y., January 18.*

Exaggeration of Legislative Corruption.—"Nevertheless, most men with whom I have conversed upon this subject, whose opportunities to form a judgment respecting it entitle their opinion to consideration, agree that the amount of legislative corruption in this country is grossly exaggerated in the popular imagination.

"In the first place the necessity for it, granting for the sake of

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argument that any such necessity exists, is far less than is commonly supposed. The majority of our Senators and Representatives are reasonably honest. They are as honest in all the relations of life as the average man in trade, and better men than the majority of their constituents who elect them. The appearance of dishonesty in some of them is due to their limitations. They are open to conviction, and are influenced by argument. It is only when an important issue is passionately fought, and the result is in grave doubt, that the occasion for bribery arises. When it does, the number of votes which must be purchased, in order to turn the scale, is very small. It is entirely out of proportion to the number of would-be sellers; and that, I believe, is a small minority of the whole number.

"Then, it must be remembered that, while not all the corruptible members of a legislature are 'cheap' men, many of them are; and the gossip by those who wish to appear wise in wickedness, and who profess, in particular instances, to give names, amounts, and other more or less picturesque details, is of a character to excite a smile in those who really know how far in this direction a little money will go.

"I am reminded, too, as I write, of the statement made to me, many years ago, by an experienced lobbyist whom I met on a railway train between Chicago and Detroit, and who talked to me with surprising candor, tho a perfect stranger. He said that he had paid large sums of money in behalf of measures in which his clients were interested, but never to a Senator or Representative. In every legislator's local constituency there is always some man greater than himself, to whom he owes his nomination and election. It is easier and safer to buy that man. For a consideration he will write a letter, to which due heed will be given. He does not fall under the ban of suspicion, and not even the member whose vote is thus secured dreams that this letter was prompted by a sinister motive.

"The methods by which influence is generated and transmitted and in which it operates on individuals and communities constitute an interesting field of psychological research. In legislation, as elsewhere, they are largely indirect. Briefly, an appeal is made to one of two sentiments, self-interest or generosity, especially to self-interest. The public well-being is in the last analysis the sum of the welfare of many individuals, and public interest is the interest of the majority. All social activity is effected by means of combinations, and it implies exchange of benefits. The men who guide and control it become adepts in this art of exchange. Coin is one of the counters employed in the game, but there are many others; and these are generally played first for whatever they are worth. I can not here enlarge upon this suggestion further than to allude to the corrupt uses made, in political life, of cards, wine, and women. The subject is an unpleasant one, and I drop it.

"All the evidence at command goes to show that bribery is less common in the national than in the state legislatures, and far less common in the latter than in our city councils. Why municipal politics should be so much more corrupt, as a rule, than state or national politics, is a large question; but that also must here be passed in silence. I have often thought that one cause of the prevalence of pessimistic views as to the amount of corruption in state capitals is that the men who report legislative proceedings for the daily press have been trained for their work in the municipal atmosphere, and that they read into state politics the impressions derived by them in the city slums and in the purlieus of the city hall. The city members of a state legislature, especially from certain wards, are the worst men in it; they are also the men best known to the reporters, and they give to the entire body a worse name than it really merits.

"In conclusion I desire to record my personal conviction, after nearly thirty years of close official contact with the legislature of my own State, that, in spite of all the sensationalism both of the press and of the pulpit, the moral tone of legislators and legislation is improving rather than deteriorating. If I thought otherwise I should be tempted to despair of the republic. Nothing in life has interested me so much as to observe the slow but sure development and quickening of what we term the social conscience, which is certain in time to transform and uplift the political as well as the commercial and industrial world."—*Frederick H. Wines, Secretary Illinois Board of Public Charities, in The Independent, New York, December 2.*

Misrepresentative Government.—"The utter failure of either party to keep its pledges when it is entrusted with the power to do so is what we have in mind in saying that the Government is misrepresentative. The Democratic leaders in the Senate defeated a serious effort to reform the tariff made in compliance with the promises of their party in the campaign against what was called McKinleyism; and the Republican Party has as yet done nothing for the promised reform of the currency, nor does it seem likely that it will take even the small step toward reform which has been suggested by Secretary Gage. At the same time the politicians, relieved for the moment from the fear of the people, are attacking civil-service reform, which they dare do nothing but extol in their platforms and on the stump. Extravagance, which is denounced during campaigns, is indulged in the moment the election is over and another lease of power is secured. The politicians count on two facts or states of mind. In the first place, all voters who are interested in bad government are active-minded and alert; with these records count, and those who are in a position to make records are watched. In the second place, the great mass of the people are indifferent to bad records, or forget them, or are easily fooled by new promises. A third factor, and one most important for the maintenance of misrepresentative government, is that there is no difference of principle between the parties.

"The present needs of the Government are understood. The country wants its standard of value definitely determined. It wants its monetary system reformed, and its bank currency not only sound, but elastic. It wants a revenue sufficient for its necessary expenses, and the reduction of those expenditures to reasonable limits; the retirement of the Government from partnership in private businesses; the acceptance of civil-service reform as an accomplished fact; an end of jobs and jobbing; and an opportunity to engage peaceably in the commerce of the world.

"But not one of these ends can be attained through the agency of the Republican and Democratic parties. The Republican President is even now encouraging the opponents of sound money by declaring that he is still hopeful of international bimetalism, and, in the face of overwhelming testimony to the contrary, still believes that it may be brought about. The next Democratic candidate, most likely Mr. Bryan himself, will be for free silver. The Republican Congress continues to be extravagant and to make war on commerce, and the Democratic politicians have shown that they will be as extravagant if they come into power, and that they are incapable of amending the revenue laws. Under neither party can a reform of the pension laws be expected. Nor can any reform or any political virtue be anticipated from parties led on the one side by Hanna, Quay, Foraker, Chandler, Sewell, and Platt, and on the other by Tillman, Brice, Croker, Bryan, Gorman, and Smith. The strongest commentary that can be made on the existing condition of parties is that, so long as our Government is under the control of the present Republican and Democratic leaders, it is essential that a virtuous tyrant and usurper like Speaker Reed should preside over the House of Representatives. He is our one protector of every accomplished reform, and our one obstacle to evil legislation. When we recog-

WAITING FOR THE SIGNAL.—*From The Herald, New York.*

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nize this fact, is it extravagant to assert that under present conditions representative government in this republic is bad government, and that a new party is needed if it is to grow any better?"—*Harper's Weekly Editorial, January 22.*

Newspaper Expression of "Public Opinion."—"We have not yet hit on the best plan of getting at 'public opinion.' Elections, as we have seen, are the medium through which this force manifests itself in action, but they do not furnish the reason of this action, the considerations which led to it, or all the consequences it is expected to produce. Moreover, at best they tell us only what half the people are thinking; for no party nowadays wins an electoral victory by much over half the voters. So that we are driven back, for purposes of observation, on the newspaper press.

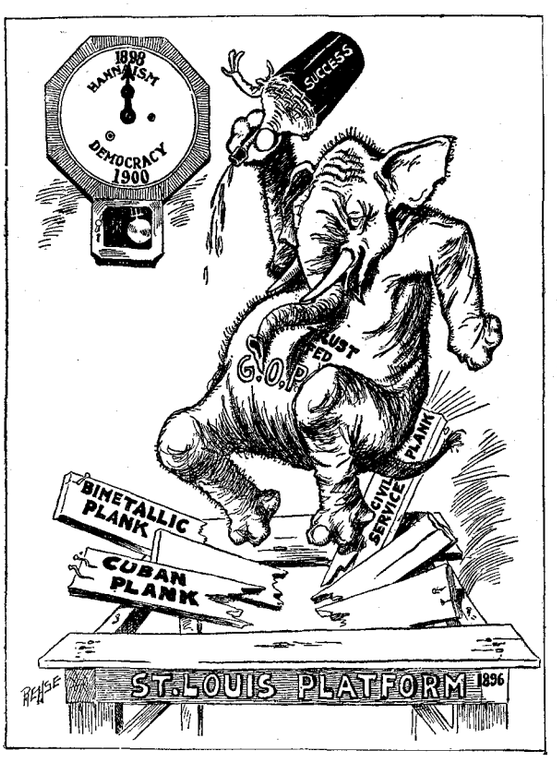
"Our confidence in this is based on the theory, not so much that the newspapers make public opinion, as that the opinions they utter are those of which their readers approve. But this ground is being made less tenable every year by the fact that more and more newspapers rely on advertising, rather than on subscriptions, for their support and profits, and agreement with their readers is thus less and less important to them. The old threat of 'stopping my paper,' if a subscriber came across unpalatable views in the editorial columns, is therefore not so formidable as it used to be, and is less resorted to. The advertiser, rather than the subscriber, is now the newspaper bogie. He is the person before whom the publisher cowers and whom he tries to please, and the advertiser is very indifferent about the opinions of a newspaper. What interests him is the amount or quality of its circulation. What he wants to know is, how many persons see it, not how many persons agree with it. The consequence is that the newspapers of largest circulation, published in the great centers of population where most votes are cast, are less and less organs of opinions, especially in America. In fact, in some cases the advertisers use their influence—which is great, and which the increasing competition between newspapers makes all the greater—to prevent the expression in newspapers of what is probably the prevailing local view of men or events. There are not many newspapers which can afford to defy a large advertiser. . . . . .

"The diligent newspaper reader . . . gets accustomed to passing rapidly from one to another of a series of incidents, small and great, requiring simply the transfer, from one trifle to another, of a sort of lazy, uninterested attention, which often becomes subconscious; that is, a man reads with hardly any knowledge or recollection of what he is reading. Not only does the attention become habituated to frequent breaches in its continuity, but it grows accustomed to short paragraphs, as one does to passers-by in the street. A man sees them and observes them, but does not remember what he sees and observes for more than a minute or two. That this should have its effect on the editorial writing is what naturally might be expected. If the editorial article is long, the reader, used to the short paragraphs, is apt to shrink from the labor of perusing it; if it is brief, he pays little more attention to it than he pays to the paragraphs. When, therefore, any newspaper turns to serious discussion in its columns, it is difficult, and one may say increasingly difficult, to get a hearing. It has to contend both against the intellectual habit of its readers, which makes prolonged attention hard, and against *a priori* doubts of its honesty and competency. People question whether it is talking in good faith, or has some sinister object in view, knowing that in one city of the Union, at least, it is impossible to get published any criticism on the larger advertisers, however nefarious their doings; knowing also that in another city there have been rapid changes of journalistic views, made for party purposes or through simple changes of ownership. The result is that the effect of newspaper editorial writing on opinion is small, so far as one can judge. . . . . .

"Another agency which has interfered with the press as an organ of opinion is the greatly increased expense of starting or carrying on a modern newspaper. The days when Horace Greeley or William Lloyd Garrison could start an influential paper in a small printing-office, with the assistance of a boy, are gone forever. Few undertakings require more capital, or are more hazardous. The most serious item of expense is the collection of news from all parts of the world, and this can not be evaded in our day. News is the life-blood of the modern newspaper. No talent or energy will make up for its absence. The consequence is that a very large sum is needed to establish a newspaper. After it is started, a large sum must be spent without visible return, but the fortune that may be accumulated by it, if successful, is also very large. One of the most curious things about it is that the public does not expect from a newspaper proprietor the same sort of morality that it expects from persons in other callings. It would disown a bookseller and cease all intercourse with him for a tithe of the falsehoods and petty frauds which it passes unnoticed in a newspaper proprietor. It may disbelieve every word he says, and yet profess to respect him, and may occasionally reward him; so that it is quite possible to find a newspaper which nearly everybody condemns, and whose influence most men would repudiate, circulating very freely among religious and moral people, and making handsome profits. A newspaper proprietor, therefore, who finds that his profits remain high, no matter what views he promulgates and what kind of morality he practises, can hardly, with fairness to the community, be treated as an exponent of its opinions. He will not consider what it thinks, when he finds he has only to consider what it will buy, and that it will buy his paper without agreeing with it. . . . . .

"Newspapers are made to sell; and for this purpose there is nothing better than war. War means daily sensation and excitement. On this almost any kind of newspaper may live and make money. Whether the war brings victory or defeat makes little difference. The important thing is that in war every moment may bring important and exciting news—news which does not need to be accurate or to bear sifting. What makes it most marketable is that it is probable and agreeable, altho disagreeable news sells nearly as well. In the tumult of a great war, when the rules of evidence are suspended by passion or anxiety, invention, too, is easy, and has its value, and is pretty sure never to be punished. Some newspapers, which found it difficult to make a livelihood in times of peace, made fortunes in our last war; and it may be said that, as a rule, troublous times are the best for a newspaper proprietor.

"It follows from this, it can not but follow, that it is only human for a newspaper proprietor to desire war, especially when he feels sure that his own country is right, and that its opponents are enemies of civilization—a state of mind into which a man may easily work himself by writing and talking much during an international controversy. So that I do not think it an exaggeration or a calumny to say that the press, taken as a whole—of course with many honorable exceptions—has a bias in favor of war. It would not stir up a war with any country, but if it sees preparations made to fight, it does not fail to encourage the combatants. This is particularly true of a naval war, which is much more striking as a spectacle than a land war, while it does not disturb industry or distribute personal risk to nearly the same extent."—*E. L. Godkin, in The Atlantic Monthly, January.*



DRUNK.—*The Republic, St. Louis.*

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STATISTICS OF AMERICAN TRADE WITH CHINA.

THE lack of statistical information concerning the extent of trade between the United States and China renders timely the following table of export and import values during the last fifteen years, compiled from reports of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department. The New York *Journal of Commerce*, which publishes the table, calls particular attention to the fact that, in the chief articles, both exports and imports, the increase in quantity is not fully indicated by the figures themselves.

TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES WITH CHINA AND HONGKONG.

Imports—	From China.	From Hongkong.	Total.
1883	$20,141,331	$1,918,894	$22,060,225
1884	15,616,793	1,504,580	17,121,373
1885	16,292,169	983,815	17,275,984
1886	18,972,963	1,072,459	20,045,422
1887	19,076,780	1,436,481	20,513,261
Average of five years			$19,403,253

Imports—	From China.	From Hongkong.	Total.
1888	$16,690,589	$1,445,774	$18,136,363
1889	17,028,412	1,480,266	18,508,678
1890	16,260,471	969,745	17,230,216
1891	19,321,850	563,275	19,885,125
1892	20,488,291	763,323	21,251,614
Average of five years			$19,002,399

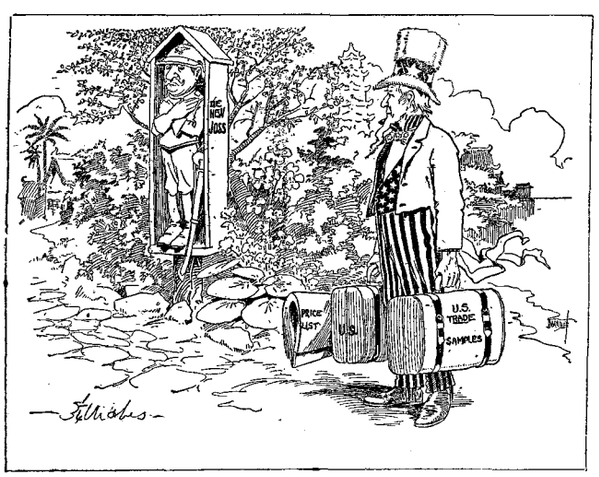
Imports—	From China.	From Hongkong.	Total.
1893	$20,636,535	$878,078	$21,514,613
1894	17,135,028	872,511	18,027,539
1895	20,545,829	776,476	21,322,305
1896	22,023,004	1,419,124	23,442,128
1897	20,403,862	923,842	21,327,704
Average of five years			$21,126,858

Exports—	To China.	To Hongkong.	Total.
1883	$4,080,322	$3,777,759	$7,858,081
1884	4,626,578	3,083,849	7,710,427
1885	6,396,500	4,149,311	10,545,811
1886	7,520,581	4,056,236	11,576,817
1887	6,246,626	2,984,042	9,230,668
Average of five years			$9,384,361

Exports—	To China.	To Hongkong.	Total.
1888	$4,582,585	$3,351,952	$7,934,537
1889	5,791,128	3,686,384	9,377,512
1890	2,946,209	4,439,153	7,385,362
1891	8,701,008	4,768,697	13,469,705
1892	5,663,491	4,894,049	10,557,546
Average of five years			$9,744,932

Exports—	To China.	To Hongkong.	Total.
1893	$3,900,457	$4,216,602	$8,117,059
1894	5,862,426	4,209,847	10,072,273
1895	3,603,840	4,253,040	7,856,880
1896	6,921,933	4,691,201	11,613,134
1897	11,924,453	6,053,612	17,978,065
Average of five years			$11,127,482

"How much greater has been the expansion of the trade in volume than in value may be inferred from the following considerations: The chief articles of export to China have been cotton cloths and refined mineral oils. To go back only to 1891—the year of greatest export value, up to 1897—there was sold to China, in that year, 80,934,246 yards of colored and uncolored cotton fabrics of the value of $5,334,860, or an average value per yard of about 6.6 cents. Last year China bought from us 140,121,035 yards of the same fabrics valued at $7,438,193, or an average of 5.3 cents per yard. Thus it happens that while the increase in value of this trade was barely 40 per cent. over 1891, the increase in volume was fully 73 per cent. So with mineral oil; . . . tho the increased value of the trade was only 29 per cent., its increase in volume equalled 57 per cent. The price of the two chief articles of import from China has—even since 1891—shown a marked decline. The 40,430,000 lbs. of tea imported in 1891 were valued at $7,587,000, while the 56,524,000 lbs. imported in 1897 were valued at only $7,288,000. The loss of value in raw silk has been less marked, but while in 1891 the import of 1,426,154 lbs. showed a value of $4,386,939, last year's import, which was 1,907,892, only raised the figure of value to $4,642,457. . . . Some articles of export, which up to last year hardly entered into the Chinese trade, began to assume considerable proportions. For years the annual value of the manufactures of American iron and steel sent to China rarely exceeded $75,000; last year, of locomotive engines alone the value exported was $138,140, and of miscellaneous machinery $80,553. Wheat flour, of which an insignificant quantity only used to appear in the annual returns, figures among our exports to Hongkong in 1897 for $3,322,241."



A COMPROMISE IN CHINA.

UNCLE SAM: "All right, Wilhelm; they may worship you if they'll trade with me."—*The Inter Ocean, Chicago.*

THE TELLER RESOLUTION.

IN the sparring for political points by opposing forces on the money question, the passage of the Teller resolution by the Senate, reaffirming that United States bonds are payable in coin, either gold or standard silver dollars, at the option of the Government, assumes importance. As a counter to the various plans for committing the country more thoroughly to the gold standard, and to the pressure from advocates of that policy, including the Secretary of the Treasury and the Indianapolis monetary commission, the effect of this resolution has been estimated from widely different points of view. The resolution itself is in substance a reiteration of the Stanley Matthews resolution, passed by the Senate in 1878, by a majority vote of both Republican and Democratic Senators. The House passed it by a vote of more than two to one, among the Republicans who voted for it then being William McKinley. It was also brought out during the course of debate over the inconsistencies of present Senators, that when the Matthews resolution was passed Mr. Teller voted against a free-silver amendment and in favor of a limited coinage agreement. Mr. Teller's answer was that he had so voted, not because of opposition to free coinage, but because it was not practicable to get a majority for it at that time. The Teller resolution reads:

"Whereas, By the act entitled 'An act to strengthen the public credit,' approved March 18, 1869, it was provided and declared that the faith of the United States was thereby solemnly pledged to the payment in coin or its equivalent of all the interest-bearing obligations of the United States, except in cases where the law authorizing the issue of such obligations had expressly provided that the same might be paid in lawful money or other currency than gold and silver; and,

"Whereas, All the bonds of the United States authorized to be issued by the act entitled 'An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt,' approved July 14, 1870, by the terms of said act were declared to be redeemable in coin of the then present standard value, bearing interest payable semiannually in such coin; and,

"Whereas, All bonds of the United States authorized to be issued under the act entitled, 'An act to provide for the resumption of specie payments,' approved January 14, 1875 [The bond issues during the Cleveland administration were technically made under the law of 1875.—ED. LITERARY DIGEST], are required to be of the description of bonds of the United States described in the said act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled 'An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt'; and

"Whereas, At the date of the passage of said act of Congress last aforesaid, to wit, the 14th day of July, 1870, the coin of the United States of standard value of that date included silver dollars of the weight of 412½ grains each, declared by the act approved January 18, 1837, entitled 'An act supplementary to the act entitled "An act establishing a mint and regulating the coins of the United States" to be a legal tender of payment, according to their nominal value, for any sums whatever; therefore,

"*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring* therein), That all the bonds of the United States issued, or authorized to be issued, under the said acts of Congress hereinbefore recited, are payable, principal and interest, at the option of the Government of the United States, in silver dollars, of the coinage of the United States, containing 412½ grains each of standard silver; and that to restore to its coinage such silver coins as a legal tender in payment of said bonds, principal and interest, is not in violation of the public faith, nor in derogation of the rights of the public creditor."

The Senate voted to take up this resolution, 41 to 25. As unfinished business, it was debated for a week, some twenty-five

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Senators taking prominent part in the discussion. President McKinley's speech on the currency at the banquet of the National Manufacturers' Association in New York, January 27, figured in the last day's debate. All the amendments to the Teller resolution were voted down by majorities ranging from 5 to 29. A majority of five was recorded against adding the parity provisions of the Sherman repeal laws. A majority of 29 was cast against the substitute proposed by Senator Lodge (Rep.) of Massachusetts, which declared—

"That all the bonds of the United States issued or authorized to be issued under the said acts of Congress hereinbefore recited are payable, principal and interest, in gold coin or its equivalent, and that any other payment without the consent of the creditor would be in violation of the public faith and in derogation of his rights."

Against this direct commitment to the gold standard, Messrs. Hansbrough, Nelson, Perkins, Quay, and Thurston (Reps.) voted, altho they voted against the Teller resolution; Senators Allison and Burrows (Reps.) refused to vote on the Lodge amendment.

The vote of 47 to 32, by which the Teller resolution was passed, consisted in detail of:

YEAS.—Democrats: Messrs. Bacon, Bate, Berry, Chilton, Clay, Cockrell, Daniel, Gray, Jones (Ark.), Kenney, Lindsay, McEnery, McLaurin, Mallory, Martin, Mills, Mitchell, Money, Morgan, Murphy, Pasco, Pettus, Rawlins, Roach, Smith, Tillman, Turpie, Vest, and White—29.
Populists: Messrs. Allen, Butler, Harris, Heitfeld, Kyle, and Turner—6.
Republicans: Messrs. Cannon, Carter, Chandler, Clark, Mantle, Pettigrew, Prichard, Shoup, Stewart, Teller, Warren, and Wilson—12. Total, 47.
NAYS.—Republicans: Messrs. Aldrich, Allison, Baker, Burrows, Cullom, Davis, Fairbanks, Foraker, Gallinger, Gear, Hale, Hanna, Hansbrough, Hawley, Hoar, Lodge, McBride, McMillan, Mason, Morrill, Nelson, Penrose, Perkins, Platt (Conn.), Platt (N. Y.), Quay, Sewell, Thurston, Wellington, Wetmore, and Wilson—31.
Democrats: Mr. Caffery. Total, 32.
The pairs throughout the voting were Turley with Deboe, Faulkner with Elkins, Gorman with Frye, Jones (Nev.) with Proctor, Walthall with Spooner.

The President's Attitude.—"There is another duty resting upon the national Government—'To coin money and regulate the value thereof.' This duty requires that our Government shall regulate the value of its money by the highest standards of commercial honesty and national honor. The money of the United States is and must forever be unquestioned and unassailable. If doubts remain they must be removed. If weak places are discovered, they must be strengthened. Nothing should ever tempt us—nothing will ever tempt us—to scale down the sacred debt of the nation through a legal technicality. Whatever may be the language of the contract, the United States will discharge all of its obligations in the currency recognized as the best throughout the civilized world at the times of payment. Nor will we ever consent that the wages of labor or its frugal savings shall be scaled down, by permitting payment in dollars of less value than the dollars accepted as the best in every enlightened nation of the earth.

"Under existing conditions our citizens can not be excused if they do not redouble their efforts to secure such financial legislation as will place their honorable intentions beyond dispute. All those who represent, as you do, the great conservative but progressive business interests of the country, owe it not only to themselves, but to the people, to insist upon the settlement of this great question now, or else to face the alternative that it must be again submitted for arbitration at the polls. This is our plain duty to more than 7,000,000 voters who fifteen months ago won a great political battle on the issue, among others, that the United States Government would not permit a doubt to exist anywhere concerning the stability and integrity of its currency or the inviolability of its obligations of every kind. That is my interpretation of that victory. Whatever effort, therefore, is required to make the settlement of this vital question clear and conclusive for all time, we are bound in good conscience to undertake and, if possible, realize. That is our commission—our present charter from the people.

"It will not suffice for citizens nowadays to say simply that they are in favor of sound money. That is not enough. The people's purpose must be given the vitality of public law. Better an honest effort with failure than the avoiding of so plain and commanding a duty.

"The difficulties in the path of a satisfactory reform are, it must be admitted, neither few in number nor slight in degree, but progress can not fail to be made with a fair and thorough trial. An honest attempt will be the best proof of sincerity of purpose. Discussion can not hurt; it will only help the cause. Let us have full and free discussion. We are the last to avoid or evade it. Intelligent discussion will strengthen the indifferent, and encourage the friends of a stable system of finance.

"Half-heartedness never won a battle. Nations and parties without abiding principles and stern resolution to enforce them, even if it costs a continuous struggle to do so, and temporary sacrifice, are never in the highest degree successful leaders in the progress of mankind. For us to attempt nothing in the face of the prevalent fallacies and the constant effort to spread them is to lose valuable ground already won, and practically to weaken the forces of sound money for their battles of the future.

The financial plank of the St. Louis platform is still as commanding upon Republicans and those who served with them in the last campaign as on the day it was adopted and promulgated. Happily, the tariff part of that platform has already been engrafted into public statute. But that other plank, not already built into our legislation, is of binding force upon all of us. What is it?

"'The Republican Party is unreservedly for sound money. It caused the enactment of the law providing for the resumption of specie payments in 1879; since then every dollar has been as good as gold.
"'We are unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair the credit of our country. We are therefore opposed to the free coinage of silver except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote, and until such an agreement can be obtained, the existing gold standard must be preserved. All our silver and paper currency must be maintained at parity with gold, and we favor all measures designed to maintain inviolable the obligations of the United States, and all our money, whether coin or paper, at the present standard, the standard of the most enlightened nations of the earth.'

"This is in reality a command from the people who gave the Administration to the party now in power and who are still anxiously waiting for the execution of their free and omnipotent will by those of us who hold commissions from that supreme tribunal."—*President McKinley, at the Banquet of the National Manufacturers' Association, New York, January 27.*

Serving Notice on the Goldites.—"The adoption of the Matthews-Teller resolution . . . by the Senate will at least have the good effect of serving notice upon the goldites that the refunding act of 1870 means exactly what it says, and that no legislation designed to make gold the sole medium of redemption can be enacted during the present session of Congress.

"Incidentally it will also prove that neither the Gage currency bill, nor the Edmunds commission bill, nor any other measure intended to fasten the single-gold standard more firmly upon this country, or to give the national banks a monopoly of the currency-issuing function, can become a law under existing conditions.

"There will be no change in our currency legislation until after the next Presidential election unless, perchance, the House of Representatives to be chosen next fall should be so overwhelmingly in favor of free coinage that President McKinley would feel compelled to sign the bill for the reopening of the mints to both metals at the ratio of 16 to 1, which would surely be passed by both Houses at the very beginning of the first session of the Fifty-sixth Congress.

"In any event, the money question is certain to be the burning issue in the congressional elections this year, and if it is not settled by the absolute restoration of bimetalism in the mean time, it will even more completely overshadow all other issues in the Presidential election two years hence."—*The Republican (Sil. Rep.), Denver.*

Sound-Money People May Blame Themselves.—"The 'sound-money' people are absolutely without justification in their yell that the bimetalists, by this resolution, are disturbing the previously existing financial quietude. Whatever disturbance, if any, there is, has been set agoing by the 'sound-money' people themselves. They have had Secretary of the Treasury Gage running around with his proposition to 'commit the Government more thoroughly to the single-gold standard,' and they have had their House committee on banking and currency fixing up a bill to give embodiment to the Gage idea—all this before the Teller resolution was so much as thought of. Secretary Gage and they have been planning quite a change in the currency status, whereas the Teller resolution is only the reaffirmation in more specific terms of a law which has been in existence for a quarter of a century. If there be any financial disturbance, therefore—which we very much doubt—it is plainly the 'sound-money' people themselves and not the bimetalists who are the cause of it."—*The Times-Democrat (Dem.), New Orleans.*

Cloven Hoof and Letter of the Law.—"There is another way

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of exposing the cloven hoof of the advocates of the resolution, and we are glad to see that the sound-money Senators neatly and skilfully used it. If, they asked, free coinage was not involved, what was the object of this sensational attempt to reaffirm a power which, so far as the letter of the law is concerned, the Secretary undeniably possesses? Suppose the Secretary should pay the bonds in silver and then, in obedience to the solemn parity pledge, redeem the silver in gold? Would that satisfy the Teller resolution advocates? Clearly not. They are not concerned in the fate of silver dollars regarded as an obligation and redeemed in gold. They want the payment in silver to be final, regardless of consequences, the first of which would be a raid upon the Treasury reserve and the disappearance of gold from circulation. They insist on the letter of the bond contract because, and only because, they know full well that it would destroy its spirit and abolish the existing parity between gold and silver coin.

"The question to-day is not one of law, in a technical sense, but one of public faith and honor. As Senator Hoar reminded Teller, Shylock had the letter on his side when he demanded his pound of flesh. Gold or money as good as gold was paid for the bonds, and the Government must pay back money as good as gold. Should the resolution be adopted our currency would not be as good as gold, hence the dishonesty, the danger, the revolting injustice of the resolution."—*The Evening Post* (*McKinley Ind.*), *Chicago*.

Who are Repudiators?—"Who are the repudiators? We put it to the integrity and common sense of the reader. Are they not the bondholders, who, three years ago, taking $62,000,000 of 'coin' bonds at $16,000,000 cheaper than if they were made 'gold' bonds, now insist that they must be paid in gold, and that payment according to the contract is dishonest? Why did they take them $16,000,000 cheaper if they were not 'coin' bonds? Why did they offer $16,000,000 more for them if they were made payable in gold?

"No such proposition of open and direct repudiation has been made in the financial history of the federal Government. And it comes from those who arrogantly and impudently claim to be the exclusive guardians of the public honor and credit."—*The Post* (*Dem.*), *Pittsburg*.

Changes of Opinion.—"The present resolution is nearly identical in terms with that for which Mr. McKinley then voted, and this is one of the reasons why it is brought forward again. It is intended, according to a slang phrase, to 'put the President in a hole.' It will not have that effect, however, because it will never reach him. He will not be called upon either to sign or to veto it, but if he were put to that necessity he could easily veto it on the ground both of changed circumstances and changed opinions. The change of opinion in the country since the Matthews resolution passed is seen distinctly in the changed attitude of the House. In 1878 more than two thirds of the members voted for it. It could not pass at all to-day, and it might be defeated by two thirds, altho, as we have shown, it could have no practical consequences standing by itself. It is lamentable indeed that the business of the country should be exposed to such barbarian attacks, such wanton shocks, whenever a clique of stock speculators, or a political faction, think they can see a gain for themselves by giving a fresh blow to public confidence. Perhaps we shall always have a party of disorder in the commonwealth to prevent the sober and industrious classes from forgetting their political duties."—*The Evening Post* (*Ind.*), *New York*.

Stirring up Antagonism.—"Months ago *The Tribune* pointed out that the effort to secure action widely different from that which the President recommended could not succeed, but would result in stirring up the antagonism of all the advocates of silver and producing a controversy on the money question which would not help the trade or the industries of the country. The silver men know that in this Congress they can accomplish nothing. Undisturbed, or met only with proposals to which some of them could readily assent, they might have attempted nothing. The natural result of Mr. Gage's elaborate proposals has been a revival of antagonism in the Senate to all plans not in accord with the wishes of the silver men, who were known to constitute its majority. It did not seem to *The Tribune* months ago that such a controversy at present could do much good. It does not now seem likely to accomplish anything, unless it be the defeat of such steps as the President has recommended."—*The Tribune* (*Rep.*), *New York*.

A Significant Vote.—"When it came to specifying 'gold,' even Allison of Iowa, and Burrows of Michigan, faltered and then dodged. Thurston of Nebraska, a great sound-money shouter, dared not speak the word, and fell into the negative column. All the gold Democrats save Caffery of Louisiana, all the nondescript Democrats like Gorman, Smith of New Jersey, Murphy of New York, and Mitchell of Wisconsin, and even Quay of the Republicans, and of course Chandler, marched over to the silver side. And then the great Quay presented his feeble apology in the shape of a declaration that the bonds were payable in money of the highest value, which brought the dodgers of sound-money proclivities back into line again to no practical purpose whatever.

"The vote of the Senator who means gold but is afraid to say so is the vote of a man who knows of a strong sentiment adverse to gold at home, and hence the reliable gold and currency reform strength in the Senate is quite as accurately measured by the affirmative vote on the Lodge amendment as by the larger negative vote on the Teller resolution. It may consequently be asserted with safety that the United States Senate as now constituted is opposed by two to one to any measure of currency reform which is worth considering and which aims at the firmer establishment of the gold standard. . . . . .

"It is a note of defiance which is not indicative of Republican unity on the great question of the time. It is significant of a persistent regard for the bimetallic idea among the great body of Republicans west of the Mississippi which may lead to further defections. But the issue is nevertheless to be squarely drawn, however it may affect party lines as now disposed."—*The Republican* (*Ind.*), *Springfield*.

"The champions of this infamous resolution, but which is happily powerless to inflict any injury whatever upon the public credit, indulged in the usual platitudes in defense of the silver heresies which were so industriously exploited in the last Presidential campaign. Senator Stewart, standing for the mining gulches and repudiation, by his attack upon President McKinley's speech in New York this week, unconsciously paid a fine tribute to the unassailable patriotism of the President's remarks upon the maintenance of the gold standard, and to the influence the President's position will have in preserving the nation's financial honor."—*The Ledger* (*Ind. Rep.*), *Philadelphia*.

"The Teller resolution is pronounced unnecessary because the Matthews joint resolution of 1878 is still in force. Within a week one of the papers making that statement condemned the Matthews resolution as causing mischief at the time, and added that it has long been dead and buried in deserved oblivion. If the resolution of twenty years ago is dead there is reason for the restatement of its facts in the Teller resolution. If it is still a living law there is no harm in the Teller resolution recalling attention to it, when the Secretary of the Treasury seems to have forgotten its existence."—*The Plain Dealer* (*Dem.*), *Cleveland*.

"The question is not and never was whether the Government had the right, according to the terms of the contract, to pay the bonds with silver dollars. The question is whether the Government ought to exercise the right which all men concede it possesses. The true friends of the Government and the country have always taken the position that as many things are lawful which are not expedient, the Government ought not to take advantage of its right to pay out depreciated money, but it should carefully abstain from exercising such a right and pay out only the very best money, in order that its credit might be always kept even with the best. That has always been and still is the position of the true friend of the Government and of the American people."—*Times* (*Gold Dem.*), *Richmond*.

"For sixty years this country has paid its debts in money as good as gold, and it will continue so to do; but Bryanistic control of the Senate is a scandal to national honor, which will be wiped out at no distant day unless the calamity-howlers succeed in promoting industrial disaster. There is no hope for Bryanism in any of its aspects when crops are good and business encouraging throughout the country. With good crops next year, the arrest of the Wilson deficit, and continued improvement in business, fiatism will be sent up Salt River where it was sent at the time of specie resumption."—*The Journal* (*Rep.*), *Lewiston, Me.*

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"The passage of the resolution ought to have the effect of bracing up the sound-money party instead of weakening it. The very fact that the Senate will have proved, what everybody practically knew to be the case, that it will not, at the present session, pass any measure whatever which is calculated in the slightest degree to strengthen the gold standard, should bring to an end all talk of the shilly-shally policy of homeopathic doses of currency reform."—*The News (Ind.), Baltimore.*

"As for the Stanley Matthews resolution, there is no good reason, of course, why it should be repassed, and probably it will not pass the House. Repassage would not make it any more effective. The Senate will accomplish its purpose when it makes its position known to the world by the passage of the resolution, and will not care much what the House does with it."—*The Chronicle (Dem.), Chicago.*

REFORM OF POLITICAL PRIMARIES.

A CONVENTION of delegates from about twenty States met in New York last month to consider the subject of primary reform. The meeting resulted in the formation of the National Primary Election League, of which Oscar S. Straus, ex-Minister to Turkey, was made president, and R. M. Easley, of Chicago, secretary. The objects of the organization are declared to be:

"The encouragement of legislation in the several States which shall compel integrity in and properly regulate the conduct of enrolments, registrations, primaries, caucuses, conventions, nominations, and elections, assuring and securing to voters and delegates their rights as such, and forbidding, and providing adequate penalties for, violation of such statutes, and for the improper use of money and other corrupt practises in connection with nominations and elections."

The discussion of various plans by the convention, and the fact that legislation regarding the primary is up before the legislatures of New York, Virginia, Kentucky, Illinois, and several other States, induce a mass of editorial comment from which we quote.

To Make Party Management Responsible.—"There was little of the visionary in the first national conference on primary reform. . . . The men who would abolish parties, which are the great, if not the chief, guaranty of the country against the scenes of tumultuous impotence which mark the parliamentary and political proceedings of Austria, France, and Italy, and against the group jealousies which have betrayed the liberties of Germany to an autocrat, were absent. Even the theorists in attendance, such as the professor of sociology of Syracuse University, appeared to realize that the need of the hour is to confirm party management, to fix a legal responsibility upon it, and to make the duty and authority of nomination as solemn as that of election. The practical character of the members of the conference was shown also by a seeming acquiescence in the belief that ballot reform had worked to a degree calculated to inspire hopes of primary reform.

"There was no new way devised to make men mindful of their civic obligations, and, beyond a not at all irrational proposition to tax abstinents from the polls, there was no quest for one. The purpose of the meeting seemed to be to find means to make the party primary as regular and as guarded an exercise of the franchise as the popular election. . . . It will be seen that the first benefit likely of attainment by this organization is a uniformity of legislation governing primary election. But its chief function in the State will be to prescribe the ounce of prevention that is worth the pound of cure—to convince citizens that the source of evils of which they from time to time so vigorously complain is generally to be found on the next block, and that only their presence and attention are necessary to make it a source of good."—*The Press (Rep.), New York.*

The Primary Voting-List.—"In nearly all the primary elections held in this country the judges are furnished with 'voting lists.' These voting-lists are to the primary election what the registration-books are to the regular elections.

"Usually days and hours are fixed when voters of a party are privileged to appear at designated places to have their names enrolled by their county or city committees; but in Kentucky on the day of the regular state registration any voter may appear before the registrar of his precinct and have his name enrolled as a 'Democrat,' or as a 'Republican,' or as an 'Independent.' Then those books may be used for voting-lists for any party. In Virginia we have usually used the white registration-books as voting-lists, tho, as a rule, none but known Democrats have been allowed to vote. . . . . .

"A public enrolment would be best; but if that be deemed too expensive, then the duty of making lists from the registration-books might be committed to the several county and city committees. And lest they be tempted to abuse their power, a method of appeal from their decisions should be provided. The details of such a scheme, with proper checks and balances, could, no doubt, be worked out easily by experienced election officers.

"Here in Virginia the main thing is to keep our primary election from being overrun by bogus 'colored Democrats.' The voting-list that puts a safety-brake upon that danger and affords the fullest and fairest opportunity to all true Democrats to vote is the list that is needed."—*The Dispatch (Dem.), Richmond.*

Independent Nominations.—"The one principle which seems to have taken any hold on the minds of those who have studied the subject is the need of securing the direct expression of the wish of the voter. The present method is for the voters to choose delegates who choose candidates, or choose other delegates by whom candidates are named. But if direct choice of candidates is to be adopted, how will their names be made known, how will their claims to fitness be pressed? Obviously the process of manipulation and the field for it are somewhat changed, but manipulation remains possible and will still repay the efforts of the professional politicians. No law can prevent the formation of voluntary associations for the purpose of influencing the choice of candidates. These may easily embrace the same elements that now constitute the party machine. If they determine in January the candidates whose nomination they will try to secure in September or October and work with the same diligence and skill that they now show, they will stand a very good chance to carry their points. And this brings us to what we regard as, in a sense, the key to the problem—making independent nominations easy. It is by such nominations that the work of the machine can best be regulated and its evils kept within the narrowest limit."—*The Times (Ind.), New York.*

"The politicians have control under the present system; they will not be willing to surrender their advantage, and they will use every trick of the corrupt primary to prevent that control being wrested from them. In this State the people had an example, during the late legislative session, of the difficulty of securing modification of the law in the direction of admitted improvement. First there were amendments to take the life out of the enactment, and finally it was allowed to sleep on the calendar, because what was left of it was not wanted by the friends of reform and nothing at all was satisfactory to the politicians. Nevertheless, the New York Assembly is a hopeful sign."—*The Dispatch (Ind. Rep.), Pittsburg.*

"Mayor Quincy, who has been made first vice-president of the National Primary Election League [said that] while he believed in giving a fair trial to the direct party vote, he expressed the opinion that 'the caucus ballot should be as secret as at the polls on election day.' It is difficult to see how anybody who is a believer in the Australian system at the polls can differ with the mayor as to the necessity of secrecy at the caucus if free and untrammeled action on the part of the voter is to be secured."—*The Transcript (Ind. Rep.), Boston.*

"No measure of primary-election reform, so called, is contemplated at Springfield that does not hedge about machine politicians with even more power than they have under a free-and-easy primary law, for it clothes with something of statutory regulation the will of the bosses. Reform of primaries for party purposes can be accomplished only by the destruction of the primary. The reformatory alternative is recognition by law of the right of any body of citizens to have placed upon the ballot the names of candidates that may be petitioned for in sufficient numbers, and refusal to place upon such official ballot the nominees of any political convention whatever."—*The Chronicle (Dem.), Chicago.*

CUBA has sympathy for breakfast, sympathy for dinner, and sympathy for supper. No wonder she's hungry!—*The Constitution, Atlanta.*

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AMERICAN APPROBATION OF GREAT BRITAIN'S CHINESE POLICY.

WHEN the policy of Great Britain in the far East found expression in the demand that equal rights of trade should be guaranteed by all powers in China, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, declared in a public address that England would go to war, if necessary, to maintain those rights, considerable warm commendation for a British policy appeared in American newspapers, which is represented by three editorials from different standpoints as follows:

Moral and Practical Force.—"Reducing this notification to its plain meaning, it is a challenge, over the shoulders of China, to Russia and Germany and to such other powers as may be in concert with them, to restrain all their attempts to extend their commercial interests in China within conditions which will make China's markets and her transportation system and her mining resources open to all comers upon equal terms. This challenge is backed by more than England's fleet. It must win the sanction of the world's public opinion, for its equity, its protest against the abuse of military ascendency, its fairness toward the minor commercial nations, its protection to China against forcible invasion, and its tendency to confine the coming progress of Eastern commerce within pacific regulation. The moral force of this warning is worth more than an army for staying the aggressive schemes of Russia and Germany. . . . . .

"The attitude of England is as much in favor of our interests as it is protective to hers. Her declaration appeals for cordial support to every nation that seeks to extend its commerce by non-militant methods. We need not to assume any such militant responsibilities as England has accepted; for our simple acceptance of the principles enunciated in her note to China would be, of itself, a determining factor in favor of peace. The issue raised and the conditions raising it are so momentous that no nation pretending to the most elevated ideals of civilization can afford to be silent. Yet the State Department seems to view the situation with complacency, willing that our interests should be protected by others."—*The Journal of Commerce (Ind.), New York.*

The Finest Declaration Since Channing.—"Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's declaration that there shall be no closing of Chinese ports is, since Channing's famous acknowledgment of the independence of the Spanish-American provinces, the finest declaration made by any British Minister. Open ports, free to all the nations of the earth, are something worth fighting for. The British Minister is a splendid contrast to the two 'ward lords' who are wandering 'round the earth seeking ports to close, markets to monopolize, and commerce for themselves only. It is a lucky thing for civilization that England has enough 'sea power' to make her declarations good, and it is a melancholy thing that we who, a century ago, stood far in advance of her in advocacy of everything that vindicated the 'sacred rights of man,' should now lag behind her as a friend of the race. If we took a port today, we should promptly put about 60-per-cent. duty on all imports, search passengers' clothing for trousers and chemises bought abroad, tear sealskin jackets off the backs of women, and, in fact, do everything we could, short of violence, to make human intercourse difficult and disagreeable, to diminish the advantage of steam and electricity, and make travel seem immoral."—*The Nation (Ind.), New York.*

Cobdenism Need Not be Discussed.—"Of all the European powers Great Britain is the one that stands for equal rights in international dealings. For any other to gain control of China would mean exclusion of all rivals from Chinese trade, or at least such handicaps as would practically amount to that. But wherever the British flag is raised there is freedom. When Great Britain secures the opening of another Chinese port or the free navigation of a river it is not for herself alone, but for all comers on equal terms. Whether that is the most profitable course for her to pursue, and to what extent that fact is a commendation of Cobdenism, are questions that need not to be discussed. The essential point is that such is the British policy, wherefore it is to the advantage of Great Britain's commercial rivals to have her policy triumphant as widely as possible."—*The Tribune (Rep.), New York.*

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

ZOLA may be one of the Immortals yet, if this thing keeps up.—*The Times, Richmond.*

THE Hawaiian treaty seems just now in the Dole-ful dumps.—*The Transcript, Boston.*

MARK HANNA will continne to be the principal exponent of the Ohio idea.—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

THE man who rescued Miss Cisneros might try his hand on Dreyfus.—*The Chronicle-Telegraph, Pittsburg.*

WE are now at Havana, it may be observed, with our *Maine*, if not with all our might.—*The Dispatch, Richmond.*

A SECRET session of the Senate simply demonstrates the mind-reading powers of the Washington correspondents.—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

AS was expected, the Indianapolis Monetary Commission's battle for sound currency has taken the form of a subscription paper.—*The News, Detroit.*

WHEN a United States man-of-war is sent to back up an ex-Confederate general it is a pretty good sign that the war is over.—*The News, Newark, N. J.*

IF the people of this State can't get the Legislature to pass a revenue law any other way, they ought to try offering a good, fat bribe.—*The Journal, Chicago.*

A RECOMMENDATION.—Customer: "Is this the latest thing in sealskins?" Salesman (impressively): "Yes, madam. This is a pelagic sealskin."—*Puck, New York.*

THE New York *Journal* says it will support Bryan or anybody else who gets on the ticket. We would freely pay seventy-five cents to see Pulitzer nominated.—*The Journal, Minneapolis*

FACILITATED TRANSIT.—"What, a bridge across the Styx?" Charon, the former boatman, winked significantly. "Bicycle," he rejoined, with laconic brevity. "Good-roads movement, you know."—*The Journal, Detroit.*

GROWN SUSPICIOUS.—"I know why people are so incredulous about airships."

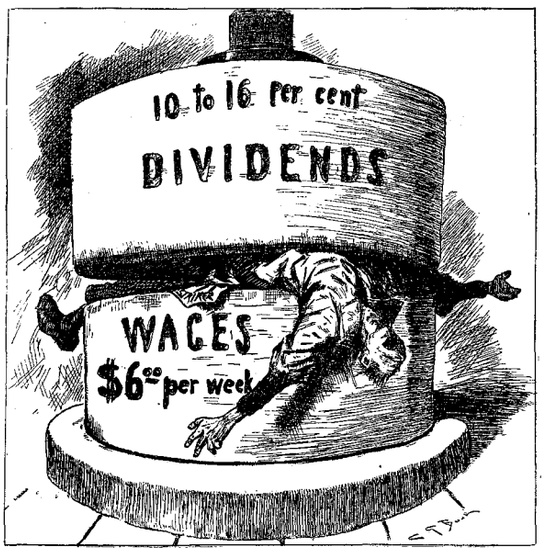
"Well, why is it?"

"They have had so much experience with air castles."—*The Record, Chicago.*

A NEW sign of coming spring is the flight of the gold-seekers northward. Heretofore the wild geese, bound in the same direction, have been one of our most trustworthy indications of approaching mild weather. Let us trust the simile is imperfect except in this meteorological sense.—*The Journal, Providence, R. I.*

IF the lives of two German missionaries are worth Kiao-Chou bay for a period of ninety-nine years, what are the lives of four German sailors worth? At this rate William will soon have more square miles in China than in Europe. The arrival of Prince Henry and the "fist" at Kiao-Chou is now anxiously awaited at all the European and Oriental chancellories.—*The Republican, Springfield.*

FROM A PERSONAL STANDPOINT.—"I'm free to admit," remarked Farmer Corntossel, "that I won't never get through demandin' more prosperity." "But you are in comfortable circumstances. What do you mean by prosperity?" "There's jes' the difficulty. It means somethin' different fur everybody. Ef you've got a mortgage, 'prosperity's' gettin' it paid off. Ef you've got it paid off, 'prosperity's' ownin' a cabinet organ. Ef you've got a cabinet organ, 'prosperity's' havin' enough to be able to trade it in fur a grand pie-anno—an' so on."—*The Star, Washington.*



BETWEEN THE UPPER AND NETHER MILLSTONES.
—*The World, New York.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

IS LITERARY ORIGINALITY FOSTERED BY INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT?

RUSSIAN writers are just now warmly debating the question of accepting the invitation of the international Berne convention and recognizing the copyright regulations established by it. Thus far the literary circles of Russia have insisted on the right of free translation of foreign books, but now a minority has taken strong ground in favor of property in literary form and ideas. Strangely enough, the conservatives appear as the champions of strict copyright, while the liberal and radical writers deny that either from the moral or literary standpoint can restriction of the right of free translation be successfully defended. To resolve this apparent paradox, it should be explained that copyright is regarded by the conservatives as a form of "protection," as a measure against the excessive competition of foreign literary goods in the home market. Here is what a leading author and critic, M. Ivanoff, says on this subject in *Novoye Vremya*, St. Petersburg:

"I advocate joining the Berne convention not only in obedience to the principle of respect for the general right of property, but also—and chiefly—on account of the direct utility to ourselves of a condition which would compel us to work with greater independence and freedom from the influence of other nations. I can not admit that it is healthy and beneficial to us to live on the intellectual capital of others. Thus Henry Sumner Maine asserts in his book on 'Popular Government' that the indifference of the American Government to the flood of foreign publications has brought the whole American people under a condition of literary subjection and subordination without a parallel in the history of thought and civilization. I will add that this policy toward literature will result in the great transatlantic republic repeating the experience of Carthage. Already we observe an extraordinary poverty of thought in the United States, a poverty not compensated either by the sporadic appearance of individual geniuses, or by any amount of practical inventiveness, skill, and material riches. Carthage, too, was wealthy and powerful and resourceful, but she was poor spiritually and intellectually, and thanks to this weaker Rome conquered and destroyed it.

"There is nothing consoling in the fact that we publish so few works of original research, and that our scientific men prefer to 'edit' and compile from foreign works. In the domain of pure literature we have, of course, displayed great capacity, and have produced such giants as Gogol, Tolstoï, Dostoievsky, Tourgenieff, etc., but the question is whether the number of such writers would not have been far greater had we been preserved from the deluge of foreign productions. Goethe's line is well known:

'*Es bildet ein Talent sich in der Stille*'—

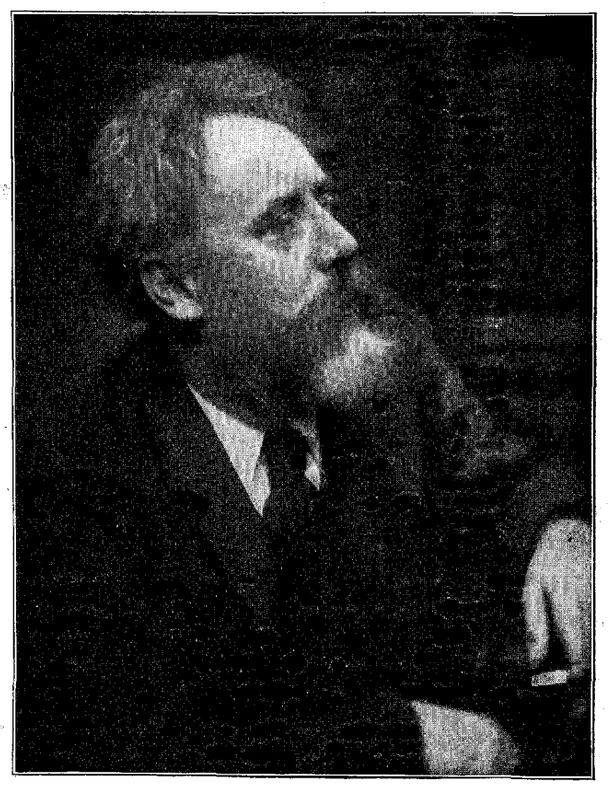
but this 'Stille' must be zealously guarded. It is, indeed, more than probable that our literary decadence is due in no small measure to the want of a favoring atmosphere. Certainly a talent of the first rank will overcome all obstacles and succeed in spite of opposition, but this does not mean that it is desirable to heap up artificial obstacles in the path of native talent. We must also consider the interests of second-rate talent, as well as the question of popular progress and development."

An author representing the opposition to copyright as extended to translation, Obolenski, writing in *Novosti*, scoffs at the "protectionist" argument. He says that true originality is not hampered by any "embarrassment of riches" from any foreign source, that a nation's individuality is developed rather than suppressed by the widest acquaintance with the traits and individualities of other and dissimilar peoples. The Russians, he says, have always been distinctive and intensely individual, the cultured elements being even more unlike the cultured Europeans than the ignorant and illiterate classes in Russia are unlike the corresponding classes of Western Europe. Originality, he continues, is not afraid of influence, for it assimilates the best of everything foreign and converts it into material for new, deeper, and higher work, thoroughly colored and permeated by national genius.

The majority of Russian writers are against the requirement of permission and compensation for translations, and the matter will no doubt be settled on the basis of moral rather than literary considerations.

THE LONDON "ACADEMY'S" PRIZE AWARDS.

THE first recipients of the prizes established by the London *Academy* are Mr. Stephen Phillips, who receives the first prize of one hundred guineas for his new volume of poems, and Mr. William Ernest Henley, who obtains the second prize of fifty guineas for his "Essay on the Life, Genius, and Achievement of Burns." The effort made to secure an award by the votes of men of letters proved unavailing: too many varieties of opinion prevailed. Therefore the selections were made by *The Academy* itself. Its choice was guided by "excellence of performance" rather than by "richness of promise," the word excellence being here used as implying "good matter, good manner, and good personality." The chief rivals of Mr. Phillips for the prize offered to the poets were Francis Thompson, William Watson, and Mr. Newbolt. Mr. Henley's rivals were W. P. Ker (with his "Epic and Romance"), Walter Raleigh (with his book on "Style"), and Arthur Symons (with his "Studies in Two Literatures").



WILLIAM ERNEST HENLEY.

The Academy gives us (January 15) a review of the two "crowned" books. Of Mr. Phillips it has this to say:

"Modern life wants its poet badly enough; and if Mr. Phillips can show us anything of heavenly beauty or of tragic terror under its tawdriness and its squalor, he will earn a reward that all academies in the world can not give him. But, for the moment, he seems to us confused with the spectacle he looks at—the glare of the gas-lamps blind him; we hear in his verses the roar of what he calls 'the orchestral Strand,' but not any central melody; he has not set the life of London to any music, but only reproduced some of its discords.

"Yet that he will find a music of his own we are confident, for in both his long poems of modern life—'The Wife' and 'The Woman with the Dead Soul'—there are passages which, taken alone,

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would almost justify our selection. Mr. Phillips is laboring to find out precisely what he means, and to put down none but true and genuine impressions. That singular instinct for the right word, so characteristic of him at his best, helps him to flash the picture time after time upon our consciousness; and we are convinced that popularity, if it comes his way, will not tempt him to remit his labor."

The following poem is selected from Mr. Phillips's volume as indicative of his insight into nature's heart:

BY THE SEA.

Remember, ah remember, how we walked
Together on the sea-cliff! You were come
From bathing in the ocean, and the sea
Was not yet dry upon your hair; together
We walked in the wet wind till we were far
From voices, even from the thoughts of men.
Remember how, on the warm beach we sat
By the old bark, and in the smell of tar;
While the full ocean on the pebbles dropped,
And in our ears the intimate low wind
Of noon, that breathing from some ancient place,
Blew on us merest sleep and pungent youth.
So deeply glad he grew that in pure joy
Closer we came; your wild and wet dark hair
Slashed in my eyes your essence and your sting.
We had no thought; we troubled not to speak;
Slowly your head fell down upon my breast,
In the soft breeze the acquiescing sun;
And the sea bloom, the color of calm wind,
Was on your cheek; like children then we kissed,
Innocent with the sea and pure with air;
My spirit fled into thee. The moon climbed,
The sea foamed nearer, and we two arose;
But ah, how tranquil from that deep embrace!
And with no sadness from that natural kiss:
Beautiful indolence was on our brains,
And on our limbs, as we together swayed,
Between the luminous ocean and dark fields.
We two in vivid slumber without haste,
Returned; while veil on veil the heaven was bared;
And a new glory was on land and sea.
And the moist evening fallow, richly dark,
Sent up to us the odor cold of sleep,
The infinite sweet of death: so we returned,
Delaying ever, calm companions,
Peacefully slow beside the moody heave
Of the moon-brilliant billow to the town.

Mr. Henley's "Essay on Burns" is termed the author's masterpiece. Our readers have had several opportunities of late of seeing what Mr. Henley has had to say of Burns, and what other critics have had to say about Mr. Henley; but we reproduce, nevertheless, a portion of *The Academy's* critique:

"Mr. Henley has followed the Dry-as-dust's method to spurn the Dry-as-dust's results. The pains which he has spent upon his work, the mass of closely studied facts and opinions which lie behind it, are suffered no whit to affect the vigor and freshness of the expression which it finds. The phrasing is as vivid and clear-cut, the metaphors are as ringing, as ever. Gregory, schooled in the university, has not forgotten his swashing blow.

"One of Mr. Henley's reviewers—from 'ahint the Border,' of course—has expressed his disappointment that Mr. Henley 'has not even attempted to give Burns his place in European literature.' As tho criticism were a class-list or a horse-race! Mr. Henley knew his business better. And this was, not to compare the incomparables or measure the incommensurables, but, for once, to paint from the life; to thrust aside the veils of ignorance or idealism, and to give the man and the poet in his habit as he stood. Burns has been pawed over often enough by patriots and sentimentalists; let us for once have the plain unvarnished truth, not explained away, not excused, not necessarily even condemned—simply stated. Such we conceive to have been the critical ideas which Mr. Henley set before him in undertaking his task, and with what vigilance, what zest he lives up to them! How salient his portrait! how it stands out from the canvas! with what economy and precision of line the artist insists on what he means to say. Let us recall some of the fine passages in which Mr. Henley's conception of Burns, a vital and creative conception, a conception with which it shall go hard if it be not permanent, is built up. And first of Burns the man:

"'We have to recall the all-important fact that Burns was first and last a peasant, and first and last a peasant in revolt against the Kirk, a peasant resolute to be a buck. . . . He was absolutely of his station and his time, the poor-living, lewd, grimy, free-spoken, ribald old Scots peasant world came to a full, brilliant, even majestic, close in his work.'

Of the Burns of the sentimentalist, and especially of the 'unco' guid' sentimentalist, Mr. Henley will have nothing:

"'The tame, proper, figmentary Burns, the coinage of their own tame, proper brains, which they have done their best to substitute for the lewd, amazing peasant of genius, the inspired faun, whose voice has gone ringing through the courts of time these hundred years and more, and is far louder and far clearer now than when it first broke on the ear of man.'

And if Mr. Henley will not palter with or slur over the facts about Burns, neither will he apologize for them. What need, indeed, of apology, now, in the retrospect? Is it not enough just to understand?

"'There needs but little knowledge of character and life to see that to apologize for Burns is vain: that we must accept him frankly and without reserve for a peasant of genius perverted from his peasanthood, thrust into a place for which his peasanthood and his genius alike unfitted him, denied a perfect opportunity, constrained to live his qualities into defects, and in the long run beaten by a sterile and unnatural environment. We can not make him other than he was, and, especially, we can not make him a man of our own time: a man born tame and civil and unexcessive—"he that died o' Wednesday," and had obituary notices in local prints. His elements are all too gross, and all too vigorous and turbulent for that. "God have mercy on me," he once wrote of himself, "a poor damned, incautious, duped, unfortunate fool! the sport, the miserable victim of rebellious pride, hypochondriac imaginations, agonizing sensibility, and bedlam passions." Plainly he knew himself as his apologists have never known him, nor will ever know.'"

COLONEL HIGGINSON'S LONDON REMINISCENCES.

THE stream of literary reminiscence to which so many English and American writers have been contributing of late keeps flowing with unabated volume. Not the least noteworthy tributary to it comes from Thomas Wentworth Higginson *via*

THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON.

The Atlantic Monthly. Colonel Higginson tells of literary London twenty years ago, when he breakfasted with Froude, heard Darwin call for "Alice in a Looking-Glass," and made Browning promise to restore "Bells and Pomegranates" to its original form—a promise that was never kept.

The first of these incidents—the breakfast with Froude—devel-

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oped some queer notions concerning Americans that obtained in that historian's household:

"As I approached the house I saw a lady speaking to some children at the door, and she went in before I reached it. Being admitted, I saw another lady glance at me from the region of the breakfast parlor, and was also dimly aware of a man who looked over the stairway. After I had been cordially received and was seated at the breakfast-table, it gradually came out that the first lady was Mrs. Froude's sister, the second was Mrs. Froude herself, while it was her husband who had looked over the stairs; and I learned, furthermore, that they had severally decided that, whoever I was, I could not be the American gentleman who was expected at breakfast. What was their conception of an American—what tomahawk and scalping-knife were looked for, what bearskin or bareskin, or whether it was that I had omitted the customary war-whoop—this never was explained."

Colonel Higginson speaks of Darwin as "always the same simple, noble, absolutely truthful soul," and gives the following charming glimpses of the great biologist in 1872:

"Tall and flexible, with the overhanging brow and long features best seen in Mrs. Cameron's photograph, he either lay half reclined on the sofa or sat on high cushions, obliged continually to guard against the cruel digestive trouble that haunted his whole life. I remember that at my first visit, in 1872, I was telling him of an address before the Philological Society by Dr. Andrew J. Ellis, in which he had quoted from 'Alice in the Looking-Glass' the description of what were called portmanteau words, into which various meanings were crammed. As I spoke, Mrs. Darwin glided quietly away, got the book, and looked up the passage. 'Read it out, my dear,' said her husband; and as she read the amusing page he laid his head back and laughed heartily. Here was the man who had revolutionized the science of the world giving himself wholly to the enjoyment of Alice and her pretty nonsense. Akin to this was his hearty enjoyment of Mark Twain, who then had hardly begun to be regarded as above the Josh Billings grade of humorist; but Darwin was amazed that I had not read 'The Jumping Frog,' and said that he always kept it by his bedside for midnight amusement."

Browning's personal appearance and modest manner are given in this paragraph:

"He had a large head of German shape, broadening behind, with light and thin gray hair and whitish beard; he had blue eyes, and the most kindly heart. It seemed wholly appropriate that he should turn aside presently to consult Anthony Trollope about some poor author for whom they held funds. He expressed pleasure at finding in me an early subscriber to his 'Bells and Pomegranates,' and told me how he published that series in the original cheap form in order to save his father's money, and that single numbers now sold for ten or fifteen pounds. He was amused at my wrath over some changes which he had made in later editions of those very poems, and readily admitted, on my suggesting it, that they were merely a concession to obtuse readers; he promised, indeed, to alter some of the verses back again, but—as is the wont of poets—failed to do so. I was especially struck with the way in which he spoke about his son, whose career as an artist had well begun, he said; but it was an obstacle that people expected too much of him, as having had such a remarkable mother. It was told in the simplest way, as if there were nothing on the paternal side worth considering."

Tennyson is described as a "tall and high-shouldered man, careless in dress, and while he had a high and domed forehead, yet his brilliant eyes and tangled hair and beard gave him rather the air of a partially reformed Corsican bandit, or else an imperfectly secularized Carmelite monk, than of a decorous and well-groomed Englishman."

Gladstone's Tribute to Arthur Hallam.—Arthur Henry Hallam, Tennyson's "dearest friend" and the subject of "In Memoriam," is pronounced by Mr. Gladstone to have been "a spirit so exceptional that everything with which he was brought into relation during his shortened passage through this world came to be, through this contact, glorified by a touch of the ideal."

Mr. Gladstone's tribute fills nearly three pages of *The Youth's Companion*, and we quote further from it as follows:

"Among his [Hallam's] contemporaries at Eton, that queen of visible homes for the ideal schoolboy, he stood supreme among all his fellows; and the long life through which I have since wound my way, and which has brought me into contact with so many men of rich endowments, leaves him where he then stood, as to natural gifts, so far as my estimation is concerned.

"But I ought perhaps to note a distinction which it is necessary to draw. Whether he possessed the greatest genius I have ever known is a question which does not lie upon my path, and which I do not undertake to determine. It is of the man that I speak, and genius does not of itself make the man. When we deal with men, genius and character must be jointly taken into view; and the relation between the two, together with the effect upon the aggregate, is infinitely variable. The towering position of Shakespeare among poets does not of itself afford a certain indication that he holds a place equally high among men."

Referring to the many discussions he had at Eton with Hallam on religious and literary and political subjects, Mr. Gladstone continues:

"It is difficult for me now to conceive how during these years he bore with me; since not only was I inferior to him in knowledge and dialectic ability, but my mind was 'cabined, cribbed, confined,' by an intolerance which I ascribe to my having been brought up in what were then termed Evangelical ideas—ideas, I must add, that in other respects were frequently productive of great and vital good. . . . As a learner, he bears in regard to the most tangible tests of excellence the severest scrutiny. This may be seen by his translating, at fourteen, the 'Ugolino' of Dante into Greek iambics; and again at a later time, but when he was not yet eighteen, by his production of Italian sonnets, which Sir Anthony Panizzi, a consummate judge, declared that he could not distinguish, so finished were the compositions, from the productions of native authors."

AMONG THE FAMOUS SINGERS.

A FAMOUS teacher of singing, and trainer of *divas* for the grand opera in Paris, Vienna, and Milan, London and New York, is Mme. Mathilde Marchesi, who now gives to the world of music her professional and personal reminiscences, in which the general public, no less than the musicians, may find matter of interest and entertainment. In the course of her prolonged career as a student and a teacher—a career marked at every turn by enthusiasm or by the rapture of success—Mme. Marchesi has known, on more or less intimate terms, rich in suggestions and inspirations, many of the most notable musicians of the century, beginning with Jenny Lind, Pauline Garcia, Malberg, and Liszt, and ending with Calvé, Melba, Nordica, and Emma Eames. From the time when, as a little child, she was taken by her grandmother to the opera, and crouched in a dark corner of the box, fairly "crying her eyes out with joy," until she celebrated her forty-first professional anniversary by a theatrical entertainment at her house in Paris, in honor of the École Marchesi, her story is a story of musical aspirations, trepidations, raptures, and triumphs, told with intelligence and vivacity, and with no more egotism than is inevitable, no more exultation than is pardonable.

The little she has to tell about her childhood makes itself acceptable by its engaging simplicity and quaintness. Everybody was good to her, and her trouble was her dress. Her mother was zealous for puritanical simplicity, and the children were sent to dancing parties in woolen frocks, or to play with the daughters of Bettina von Arnim (Goethe's Bettina) in red cloaks, pink hats, blue vests, and gray stockings—the Granmann idea of puritanical simplicity.

Presently she is taking lessons in singing with Garcia, and in elocution with Samson, of the Théâtre Français, who taught

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Rachel, besides lessons in French, Spanish, and Italian, in harmony, dancing, and acting. She went to the theater, where, perched among "the gods," she heard Grisi, Alboni, and Persiani, as well as Ronconi, Mario, and Lablache.

Rossini tells Mme. Marchesi a lively story about the first night of his "Barbiere di Seviglia," in Rome, when his only friend and champion was Garcia, the famous tenor, father of Malibran:

"Well, the eventful first night arrived at last, and throughout my artistic career I have never experienced a more stormy evening. It was not the hostile party alone, but a whole series of mishaps which contributed to the great fiasco of my opera. The overture was completely drowned, as well as the first chorus, by the hissing and whistling of the public. At this act of injustice, Garcia, beside himself with anger, grew so excited that he broke several strings of his guitar while accompanying the serenade. This caused such a disturbance that nothing more of the music could be heard. Poor Basilio, a débutant, became so alarmed at the uproar that he trod on his long cloak and fell flat on the stage. When he got up, his nose was bleeding so profusely that it was some minutes before he was able to sing. The noise then grew terrific. Finally, just as the public were quieting down a cat suddenly appeared on the stage, and was only driven off again with much trouble and loss of time. Thus was the unfortunate evening brought to a climax. The curtain fell and the performance was stopped."

But a sudden reaction set in, and the capricious public waited curiously for a second performance. Rossini stayed at home, trying in vain to read or write or think. He held his watch in his hand and mentally sang the overture, and then right on through the first act, when a tumult called him to the window:

"There I saw thousands of people, with torches in their hands, coming toward my house, and, before I had realized what was happening, I was being carried in triumph to the theater, amidst the enthusiastic cries of 'Evviva Rossina!' I had had no time to exchange my dressing-gown for a coat, and thus was obliged to conduct the 'Barbiere' from the beginning of the second act. The audience that had been so antagonistic on the previous occasion now became wildly enthusiastic, and at the end of the performance carried me home in triumph. Such was the baptism of my 'Barbiere.'"

In September, 1861, when Mme. Marchesi left Vienna, Ilma di Murska followed her to Paris to complete her studies. She describes Ilma as "very musical and a quick learner," with a sweet, flexible, high-soprano voice. She soon became one of the most applauded and distinguished singers of her time, especially in Australia, where she created a famous sensation. But she was a creature of eccentricities, not always harmless. Altho a great favorite at the Italian opera in St. Petersburg, London, Paris, and Vienna, she left the stage while her voice still retained all its power, and retired to a secluded life in London. But she soon grew tired of that, and came to New York as a professor in the Conservatory. That was another failure; she returned to Europe, broken in health and spirit, and died in 1889 in comparative poverty, in spite of the "enormous sums she had earned in her brilliant career." Her invalid daughter poisoned herself, in despair at her mother's death, and mother and child were cremated together at Gotha Knauss.

Mme. Marchesi tells how Gabrielle became as great an actress as she was a singer, so that the Parisians called her "La Rachel Chantante." She was decorated by the Academy, and received the title of Kammersängerin from the Emperor of Austria. Finally, on retiring from the stage, she took up her abode in Paris, and became a teacher—which leads to the consideration of certain trials the conscientious teacher encounters in the vanity and stupidity of parents.

When the great battle of the schools began to surge around Wagner in Vienna, the passion with which his music was condemned or praised can hardly be described:

"Families quarreled; friends became enemies; there was a general uproar. The primary cause lay in the fact that Wagner not only did not adhere to acknowledged methods, but banished the old form while attacking unmercifully, both in writing and in speech, the public favorites and the veterans of art. His adherents, who in the beginning were chiefly composed of students, idolized their master, and would allow no one to find fault with his music. In manner and dress one could at once recognize the so-called 'Wagnerians,' who would have liked to raise the new music-Messiah to the rank of the god of Music. In those times of musical trouble few people held moderate views."

Chatting of singers, teachers, and "voices," and the new school of composition, Rossini said:

"'Cette musique de barricades, qui chante toujours à l'assaut, est certes la ruine des voix les plus puissantes.' These words were uttered thirty-odd years ago, and were prophetic as regards the method of singing at the present day. Rossini was then busying himself very much with compositions for the piano, in consequence of which he was surrounded by young pianists. We met Diémer, now a celebrity, at Rossini's house—and singing was of minor importance. Whenever I begged of him to hear some of my pupils, he never failed to ask, 'Are they contraltos?' adding, 'I far prefer low voices, and do not object to soprano *giusto;* but singers who are always pitching their voices on the highest registers, and not only use the *voce di testa* (head-voice), but also *voce di capelli*' (hair voice)—by which he meant the high C sharp, D, E, and F—'these offend my ear.' Speaking of the Wagnerian school, Rossini said, 'Whatever is good is not new, and whatever is new is not good.'"

The majority of Mme. Marchesi's successful pupils studied for three years; and she protests vehemently against the prevailing greed for fame and money which clamors for both after a few months of superficial training, without consideration for even the elementary preliminaries:

"To become a good singer, a first-rate artiste, it is necessary to have, first of all, a good general education. One must be musical, something of a pianist, and, besides singing, one should study languages, elocution, and acting. How can all this be attained in one short year? Instrumentalists, without exception, give themselves over to many years of study. Then, why should this be denied to singers? The former buy their instruments ready-made, the latter have to form and develop theirs. And is not the voice the most tender, the most fragile, of all instruments? We may safely attribute the decline of the vocal art to these unfortunate causes, and blame especially those teachers who, partly through ignorance, partly through egotism, do not point out to their pupils the importance of their mission."

Etelka Gerster contended bravely with formidable difficulties. The perfection of her high notes, her shakes, her cadences, and her delivery, were acquired by her incessant study and perseverance under Mme. Marchesi's instruction. Fortune repaid Gerster; she was equally applauded in Paris, Genoa, and Berlin, in Pesth, Vienna, St. Petersburg, Moscow, and London; but she was prostrated by severe work and the hardship of travel in America, and was compelled to retire from the stage:

"Two stars, Adelina Patti and Pauline Lucca, had appeared in the spring of 1876, at the same time, at the Italian Opera of Vienna. This was a rare treat, for every evening one had the choice between Patti, with her extraordinarily beautiful voice and delightful method, and Lucca, with her marvelous dramatic talent. The former excited the greatest admiration, and carried us quite away with the charm of her singing; but the latter appealed to the feelings of her audiences, and in great dramatic moments would take our hearts by storm. It was a thousand pities that Lucca's natural and remarkable talent should not have been properly cultivated. She had been taught by Richard Levy, first horn-player at the Vienna Imperial Opera-House, and had sung for a short time in the choruses; then she made her début in the little solo of the Jungfernkranz, in 'Der Freischütz.' She sang afterward for many years at the Italian Opera in London and St. Petersburg. The wonderful progress she subsequently made in her singing was mainly due to the excellent example of Italian singers she had before her; she was the best Carmen I ever saw."

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Mme. Marchesi heard Christine Nilsson in Paris at the beginning of her career; Nilsson left the Théâtre Lyrique for the Grand Opera, where she created the rôle of *Ophelia* in "Hamlet," and evoked unwonted enthusiasm by her highly poetic conception of the part. From that moment she became a celebrity, and her "tours" were triumphs.

The new Paris Opera-House, beautiful as it is, says Marchesi, can not compare with that of Vienna, in respect of style, comfort, acoustics, and ventilation; and the choruses, the orchestra, the *mise en scène*, even the ballet appeared to her artistically inferior to those at Vienna:

"On the other hand, the French artists, male and female, far surpassed the Germans in diction, clearness of enunciation, and style. The French sing the words; the Germans sing the music. The French modulate their voices; the Germans sing from beginning to end with their full power. In Germany a singer must have a powerful voice to be appreciated; in France a singer must be a good elocutionist. The two combined make the artiste. Personally, I am no admirer of big, heavy voices, and lean toward beauty of delivery and dramatic expression. . . . . .

"In France, as in Italy, operas are quite distinct from operettas. An artiste who wants to excel in a certain *genre* must not only thoroughly study a particular style, but must also be fitted for it. This is not the case in Germany, with the exception of one or two court theaters. They now even go so far there that, in the written agreement, they omit to mention the artiste's *spécialite*, and merely insert 'singer.' One day singers are required to undertake lyric, another day comic, and again another day heavy dramatic parts."

We are told about Verdi, Rubinstein, and Liszt—Verdi living secluded, shunning all public demonstrations; Liszt and Rubinstein, everywhere courted and entertained at all social and musical festivities. But Liszt was still the hero of the day, his presence recalling his earlier triumphs, altho the white-haired artist was given to nodding drowsily at some pretentious "functions."

After interesting recollections of the three pupils whose distinction has been the later pride of the "Marchesi school"—Calvé, Melba, and Emma Eames—Mme. Marchesi concludes her entertaining reminiscences with some noteworthy observations and suggestions:

"I beg to be allowed to express a wish for the adoption, by the authorities competent to do so, of two important reforms relative to vocal teaching. One is the foundation in every Conservatoire of a special class for young composers, where they may learn the classing and mechanism of the different female voices. This is, in my opinion, a want which must be met if we are to look upon singing as the principal auxiliary of the lyric stage. The other is the obligation on persons intending to devote themselves to vocal teaching of a public examination in order to obtain a diploma, such as is necessary in every other branch of education. A committee of competent men and women should be appointed for this purpose, under the presidency of the director of the Conservatoire."

"LEWIS CARROLL."

THAT the author of "Alice in Wonderland" (who died January 14 in his sixty-sixth year) should have been also a distinguished mathematician, will be to many a surprise. It is narrated that the Queen of England was so delighted with Lewis Carroll's "Alice" that she commanded the author to send his next work to Windsor, and she was almost as bewildered as ever Alice was when she received from the Rev. C. L. Dodgson, in response to the command, "An Elementary Treatise on Determinants."

Mr. Dodgson's literary career began at the age of twenty-seven (1860) by the publication of "A Syllabus of Plane Algebraical Geometry." It was five years later that "Alice in Wonderland" appeared. *The St. James's Gazette* speaks of it as follows:

"The book was originally written to amuse one of Dean Liddell's daughters. The author was an intimate friend of the Dean and Mrs. Liddell, and took infinite pleasure in the society of their little girls. It was in order to beguile her hours of playtime that these diverting fancies were woven for one of the children. The quiet quaintness and pedantic precision which characterize the wild whimsicalities of the *dramatis personæ* of this fairyland of nonsense are unrivaled, and the verses, 'You are old, Father William,' are as popular as the most finished productions of our classics. The story rapidly circulated throughout the English-speaking world, and was translated into all the languages of Europe. Seven years later (1872) appeared the continuation of Alice, under the title 'Through the Looking-Glass,' and altho only a sequel, it was scarcely inferior to its predecessor, and was almost equally appreciated. These two works are masterpieces of the exuberant fancy, graceful style, and poetic genius of Lewis Carroll. Nothing that he wrote before or after—and numerous ingenious literary efforts have been since associated with his name—comes at all near to these. The verses entitled 'The Jabberwock,' which are composed in a language as artificial as 'Volapük' or 'Esperanto,' are none the less familiar to and understanded of the nursery. The 'Walrus and the Carpenter,' which also appeared in 'Through the Looking-Glass,' is even more popular than 'Old Father William.'"

The serious side of the author's character is brought out in the following "fly-leaf" which he used to issue to "every child who loves Alice":

"God does not mean us to divide life into two halves—to wear a grave face on Sunday, and to think it out of place to even so much as mention Him on a week-day. Do you think He cares to see only kneeling figures, and to hear only tones of prayer, and that He does not also love to see the lambs leaping in the sunlight, and to hear the merry voices of the children as they roll among the hay? Surely their innocent laughter is as sweet in His ears as the grandest anthem that ever rolled up from the 'dim religious light' of some solemn cathedral. And if I have written anything to add to those stories of innocent and healthy amusement that are laid up in books for the children I love so well, it is surely something I may hope to look back upon without shame and sorrow (as how much of life must then be recalled) when my turn comes to walk through the valley of shadows."

NOTES.

The Westminster Gazette finds humor in the thought of Mark Twain under Methodist patronage. The *Gazette* says: "Mr. Clemens himself would probably be surprised to find his name figuring in a list of authors recommended to the study of local preachers, yet this honor is conferred upon him by a correspondent of *The Methodist Times*, who sandwiches his 'New Pilgrim's Progress' between John Ashworth's 'Walks in Canaan' and the lives of the Methodist worthies. The warning is given, however, that Mark Twain is to be administered only to the reader who 'understands the difference between American humor and lying.' If he has this essential quality of the critic he will find beneath the extravagant drollery 'the mind of a 'cute, observant, and—yes—reverent traveller in the Holy Land.'"

SOME of the British critics expect a revival of interest in Byron in the near future. The attack on Byron's poetry, they think, has been overdone and a reaction is bound to follow. *The St. James's Gazette* says: "The attack on Byron's poetry has been overdone, as the attack on the eighteenth century was overdone, as the attack on Renaissance architecture was overdone, as the depreciation of painters who did not precede Raphael was overdone. We have already repented, or are beginning to repent, of our excesses of iconoclasm in each of these cases; and so it must be with Byron. Besides, poetry having proceeded with Tennyson and Mr. Swinburne as far in a certain direction as is for the time possible, the next impulse is bound to be along a new path. Byron will again have his day; and that day Mr. Henley, Mr. Prothero, and our newest poet Mr. Stephen Phillips (who vindicates in *Cornhill* Byron's purely poetic value), are preparing."

"ANOTHER familiar legend," says *The Critic*, "has been relegated to the limbo of the untrue, and it is a question if there will be anything left for the next generation to pin its faith to. This time it is the 'Prisoner of Chillon,' beloved of, and quoted by, every schoolgirl. In the cell where the 'Prisoner' languished so long, there was shown a circle worn in the stones by his feet in walking round and round a pillar to which he was chained. M. Vuillet, one of the members of the Grand Conseil of Vaud, was horrified to find that, in repaving the cell, the 'Chemin de Bonivard,' one of the souvenirs and attractions of the country, had disappeared. He brought the matter before the Council, and was chagrined to learn that the famous track had not been made by the captive whom Byron made famous, but had been industriously scraped by successive keepers of Chillon, who, for exhibiting it, had received large *pourboires* from sympathetic and sentimental tourists."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

A LEPROSY CONGRESS.

IT is not generally known that the old plague of leprosy has in recent years been spreading again to such an extent that specialists considered it necessary to call a convention recently for the purpose of devising ways and means to counteract the evil. Yet such is the case, an international congress of this kind having met in Berlin only a few weeks ago. One of the participants, Dr. Julius Stinde, publishes an excellent illustrated article on the subject in the Leipsic *Daheim*, and from this source we gather the following data:

There are various kinds of leprosy, the rough and the smooth. The former begins with a general sickness of the patient; brownish-red spots appear, first around the eyes and then on the back of the hand. These swell, finally developing into knotty growths. Similar growths appear in the mouth, the throat, and in internal organs, and the patient sooner or later dies. The average length of this type of leprosy is from nine to ten years.

The other type is of slower developing, often covering a period of twenty years. It begins with loss of appetite, chills, and spasmodic and erratic pains; then suddenly large boils appear on the upper and lower limbs, that leave small white spots. After a short period of recovery, these symptoms again set in accompanied by insomnia and loss of flesh. The patient generally loses his sense of feeling, so that he can be burned with hot irons at the places where these boils had been without suffering pain. In case these appear in the face near the eyes, blindness results. Frequently the hands and feet suffer, the boils being then followed by violent fever. Sometimes the patient loses his hands and feet as also nose and eyes, giving him a terrible appearance.

In the immediate past the disease has been spreading in localities hitherto spared. Russia, Scandinavia, Iceland, have contended against it for centuries. But lately it has found its way into Eastern Prussia, especially into the city of Memel. Russia has five leprosy hospitals and two leprosy colonies; and the recent Berlin congress decided that Germany should follow this example in order to stop its spread.

The chief result of the deliberations of this congress were formulated in these words:

"The producer of leprosy, as determined by the modern scientific methods of research, is the *bacillus leprœ*, known to the scientific world for the period of twenty-five years through the investigations of Neisser and Hansen. All are agreed that only a human being can be the bearer of this bacillus, and it is a fact that leprosy is contagious. Every leprous person is a source of danger to those around him, and the danger grows the more closely the patient associates with others and the worse the general sanitary conditions are that surround him. For this reason the existence of leprosy is especially dangerous among the poorer classes. However, it can not be denied that the transfer of this disease to people in better circumstances has been observed in more than one case. The opinion that leprosy is *hereditary* has been losing adherents in recent times, while the view that it is contagious has gained advocates. As yet no method of treatment has been found that is effectual in cases of leprosy. *Leprosy is incurable.*"

In view of this state of affairs the members of the Berlin congress were of the opinion that the only way of managing such cases was to isolate the patient; only in this radical manner could the evil be suppressed. Until recent times medical science has insisted upon teaching that leprosy was hereditary, but the experiments made in 1871 by Hansen and others with the bacillus made this view more than doubtful. All attempts to transplant the bacillus to animals failed, and this fact among others demonstrated that the trouble was confined to the human race. In view of the recent spread of leprosy the congress was practically unanimous in its convictions that the plague is contagious. It also appeared that this disease has not the tendency of developing in certain families, or being found in parents and children. It has been demonstrated again and again that the descendants of leprous parents are perfectly healthy and remain so. This phenomenon has been observed especially in Norway and America.

The ways and means in which leprosy is carried from place to place has been made the special subject of study by Sticker, who as member of the German committee went to India in late years to study the plague there. His views were warmly approved by the congress. According to his view the part of the body from which all leprous persons during their entire sickness send forth the greatest number of bacilli, and do so with the greatest of regularity and in great abundance, is the nose. On the other hand, it was discovered that the part of the healthy body which is most ready to receive these bacilli, and where the contagion in nearly all instances takes place, is again the nose. Just as tuberculosis begins at the ends of the lungs so leprosy begins at the ends of the nose.

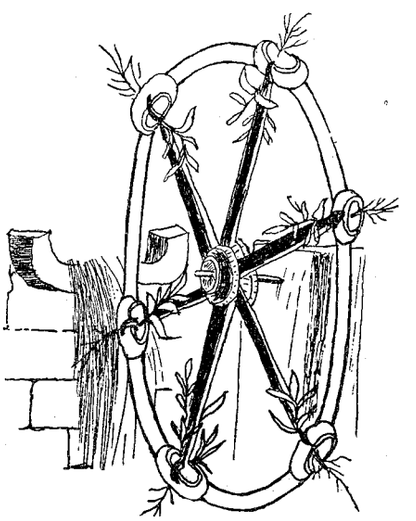
The congress concluded to agitate for the establishment of leprosy colonies wherever needed. This seems the only means of staying the destruction caused by this "eldest daughter of death," as leprosy is termed in the original text of Job.—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHAT MAKES A PLANT GROW UPWARD?

THE ingenious experimental methods that have proved beyond reasonable doubt that it is gravitation that causes the upright growth of plants are thus described in a series of articles on botany now being published in *The Pharmaceutical Era*. Says that journal (January 13):

"The direction of growth of root and stem is not a merely accidental one. A number of investigators have been at work to see what is the cause of this diametrically opposed growth in stem and root. 'It has been suggested that the action of gravitation would take some part in the guidance of the roots.' This is, in fact, the apparent tendency of the following experiments:

"Beans have been made to germinate when placed on the circumference of an iron or wooden wheel surrounded with moss so as to maintain the moisture of the seeds, and holding little troughs full of mold open on two sides; the wheel being put in motion in a vertical direction by a current of water, and made to describe many revolutions in a minute. In consequence of this rotatory movement, producing the particular force known in mechanics as centrifugal force, the action of gravitation is as it were annihilated, and the sprouting seed, removed from its influence, is subjected to centrifugal force only. See what occurs: The small stems which, in ordinary circumstances, would be directed upward, that is to say, in a direction opposite to the action of gravitation, now turn themselves in the direction opposite to the direction of the centrifugal force, or toward the center of the wheel. The rootlets, which, under ordinary circumstances, would bury themselves in the earth, and in the direction required by the laws of gravitation, in reality now point in the direction of the force which has taken the place of gravitation.



KNIGHT'S WHEEL EXPERIMENT ON GERMINATING PLANTS.

"This curious experiment, carried out for the first time by J. A. Knight, of England, has been repeated and modified in France by the ingenious naturalist Dutrochet. He replaced the vertical

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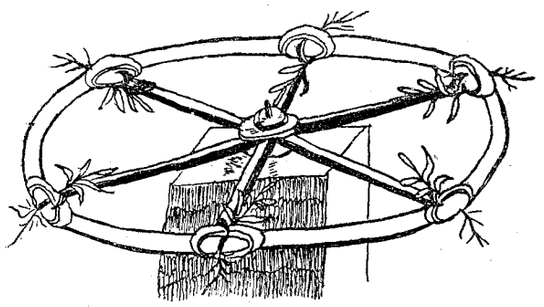
wheel by a horizontal one. The force of gravitation acts constantly on the same points of the germinating seed; but as this seed is exposed at the same time to the action of centrifugal force, produced by the movement of the wheel, the roots follow an intermediate direction between a vertical one, which would be determined by the force of gravitation and a horizontal, one, resulting from centrifugal force. As the movement communicated to the wheel is increased in rapidity, the angle made by the root with the plane of the wheel becomes more acute also. When this angle becomes nothing the root is horizontal. The influence of gravitation in directing the course of the root is put beyond doubt by these curious experiments."



DUTROCHET'S WHEEL EXPERIMENT

THE DETERMINATION OF SEX.

DR. SCHENCK'S reported discoveries on this subject (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, January 29), regarding which he has not yet made any detailed statement, are thus treated by *The Medical Record:*

"It is said that a Dr. Schenck, a university professor and president of the embryological society, has found out the secret of sex. He finds that this depends wholly upon the nature of the food consumed by the parents, whether one or both the report does not state, and he has proved his theory by a long series of experiments beginning with oysters and ending with man. We may add that we are indebted for these startling details to the daily press, our correspondents in Mexico and Vienna having strangely failed to telegraph us an account of the astounding discoveries."

On the other hand, Prof. George MacCloskie, of Princeton, in discussing the subject, speaks of the reported discovery as both probable and natural. He says, as reported in *The Medical News:*

"Sex selection has already been accomplished in the plant world and in some forms of animal life. It has been found that hemp when grown in rich soil produces the female plant, while in scant soil it produces the male. Working bees will, when fed upon very rich food, become queens, and salamanders, when fed upon the fragments of their brothers and sisters, will produce almost twice the percentage of females as when they are fed upon ordinary foods. On the other hand, the starving of caterpillars has been found to result in the production of a large percentage of males. Modern biology has established the fact that there is no fundamental difference between the sexes. The eggs of both sexes will live even if unsupplemented by those of the opposite sex, tho this supplementation is necessary for healthy growth. The female egg requires rich food and moves slowly, while the male egg requires light food and moves with great rapidity. This is the only difference between them. If it is possible to apply to man, as it is to plants and the lower animals, this principle of selection, the food that the mother of a male would have to take would be only as much in amount as would satisfy her hunger without giving very much sustenance, while to produce females very rich and sustaining food would be required. I consider that the power of sex selection is a necessary one, and that it will certainly be made a practical thing sooner or later."

IS QUARANTINE OF ANY USE?

IN this country, quarantine is very generally relied upon to keep out infectious disease from foreign countries. In England, on the other hand, it has been given up as worse than useless. English medical papers not only consider our methods absurd and antiquated, but poke fun at our physicians for giving them countenance. *The Hospital*, London, objects particularly to Senator Caffery's bill for the more strict enforcement of quarantine in this country with reference to yellow fever, and it is shocked at an article in *The Medical News*, New York, commending the measure and urging its passage. Says the English paper (January 8):

"It does not surprise us that an ignorant population should stand on guard at railway stations with loaded firearms, and should forbid trains to stop or passengers to alight, but it does surprise us to find a medical contemporary even appearing to admit that, 'the paper plausibilities of quarantine' are able to confer some kind of degree of additional security upon States in the vicinity of those which may be visited by a yellow-fever epidemic.

"The belief that any such security can be afforded in the manner indicated is one which could hardly fail to spring up and flourish during the darkness of the Middle Ages. The first proposals for quarantine date from the middle of the fourteenth century, and originated in the city of Milan, as a precaution against the Black Death. The example thus set was followed in Venice, where the first *lazaretto* was established in 1423, the disease then to be kept at bay being bubonic plague. Two centuries later the system was almost universal and had reached its full development, insomuch that very elaborate regulations were formed and enforced in this country with reference to the plague which appeared so early as in 1636, and which committed such terrible ravages in London and in some country districts, as at Eyam, between 1663 and 1666. These endeavors to exclude plague were as effectual, in the words of Sir John Simon, 'as if their intention had been to bar out the east wind or the new moon'; but, notwithstanding this, the epidemic of cholera which prevailed in Europe in 1831 found not only the populace, but even the sanitary authorities of this country, prepared to trust in quarantine as their supreme hope. As the Government could only control the regular channels of trade or passage, all persons of influence resident on the coast, and particularly in retired villages, were urged to impress upon their neighbors the dangers of intercourse with smugglers and other evaders of quarantine. It might have been thought that this very injunction would of itself have been sufficient to prove to those who issued it the utter futility of the whole proceeding. The Government was able to interfere just so much as to cause the maximum of inconvenience and loss to healthy people, and the maximum of injury to trade; and, when this was done, they were unable to touch so much as the fringe of the innumerable points of leakage, which even the best organized system of quarantine must leave wholly unprovided for. Notwithstanding the quarantine, the disease was not only introduced, but it spread with terrible rapidity, and produced a mortality of many thousands, the precise amount of which it would not be impossible to ascertain. Taught by experience, the General Board of Health, in 1849 and 1852, strenuously pointed out that quarantine could not give any but a false security for the purpose it pretended to accomplish; and, adducing illustrations of its futility and oppressiveness as commonly administered, boldly proposed, as a practical conclusion, that this country should entirely set aside its existing quarantine establishments, and should rely excusively upon the protection it could derive from a system of local sanitary improvements. Our present method is to admit disease freely, but to be on the watch for it when it comes. If plague or yellow fever were brought to any English port, the actual sick would be landed and placed in a proper hospital for the reception of infectious cases; the sound would be permitted to proceed to their several destinations, the sanitary authorities of which would be instructed to keep them under observation until all danger was past, and to send them to hospital if the disease should show itself n them; and the ship and its cargo would be subjected to disinfection. When we had quarantine, plague and cholera were not only introduced, but destroyed their thou-

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sands. During the last European epidemic, cholera was introduced into many of our ports, and it fizzled out as harmlessly as a lighted match on a stone floor."

THE INVENTORS AND THE "YELLOW JOURNALISM."

MR. EDISON thinks he has reason to complain again that the newspapers have been printing absurd stories about him. One of the stories has been to the effect that he has discovered a "new metal," or at any rate a new variety of iron, in the ore treated by his magnetic separators. These reports are epitomized as follows in *The Industrial World:*

"The newspaper story comes from New York that a recent run of pig iron, made at the Catasauqua, Pa., blast-furnace from Edison's briquettes of magnetic ore, proved so tough that twenty-five-pound sledge-hammers could not break the pigs after they had cooled. Thereupon eminent chemists examined the refractory metal, with what results have not been announced. The wizard is having analyses made on a large scale, but declines to state whether he has discovered a new metal or whether a method has been found whereby cast iron is to supersede wrought iron and malleables."

In an interview published in *The Sun*, New York, Mr. Edison comments on this as follows:

"There are some newspapers that can't get anything straight. This story is absurd. I never said anything like this, and what is more, I don't intend to. The only thing is that in turning out pig iron at the Edison mines a few weeks ago we discovered that a few thousand tons possessed unusual strength. I had it analyzed to find out what caused this strength. I found out. I haven't told anybody the cause. I don't intend to."

The inventor has been moved by this and similar experiences to write the following card:

"I wish to protest against the many articles appearing in the sensational papers of New York from time to time purporting to be interviews with me about wonderful inventions and discoveries made or to be made by myself. Scarcely a single one is authentic, and the statements purporting to be made by me are the inventions of the reporter—the public are led from these articles to draw conclusions just the opposite of the facts. I have never made it a practise to work on any line not purely practical and useful, and I especially desire it to be known, if you will permit me, that I have nothing to do with an article advertised to appear in one of the papers about Mars.

"THOMAS A. EDISON."

A Hygienic Floor.—"It is well known," says the *Revue Scientifique*, December 18, "that floors have been accused of grave sins. Recently, at the Academy of Medicine, Messrs. Vallin and Laveran have been conducting the prosecution. It is a fact that the ordinary floor retains in its cracks the most injurious dust and the most dangerous germs. These penetrate thence between floor and ceiling, where they can preserve their virulence for a long time. For this reason the cracks of old floors are often stopped up with paraffin or some similar substance. Sometimes, for greater economy, they are calked. In new buildings they are often replaced with cement. But then people complain, for cement is very disagreeable to the feet. M. Capitan, in *La Médecine Moderne*, tells us of a new kind of floor that is really in the line of progress, if it proves to possess durability. We speak of wood-pulp floors, which have no cracks. They are also bad conductors of heat and sound, and, in spite of their durability, are soft to the feet like, for instance, linoleum. The wood pulp is mixed with a small amount of cement to increase the resistance of the floor, the price of which is much lower than that of the ordinary flooring. The dried pulp is reduced to powder to facilitate transportation, and this, after being made into a gelatinous mass, is pressed between rollers. When the pulp is dry it is painted to imitate oak or other wood, according to taste."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

IS A FOURTH DIMENSION OF SPACE POSSIBLE?

THIS question is discussed incidentally by Prof. Simon Newcomb in his presidential address before the American Mathematical Society (December 29, 1897), and published in *Science* (January 7). Professor Newcomb acknowledges that a fourth dimension is certainly inconceivable; that is, we can form no mental image of it. But, he maintains, the question of its objective possibility is quite another thing from that of its conceivability. He says:

"Those who speculate on the possible have taken great pleasure in imagining another universe alongside of our own and yet distinct from it. The mathematician has shown that there is nothing absurd or contradictory in such a supposition. But when we come to the question of physical fact we must admit that there appears to be no evidence of such a universe. If it exists, none of its agencies intrude into our own universe, at least in the opinion of sober thinkers. The intrusion of spirits from without into our world is a favorite idea among primitive men, but tends to die out with enlightenment and civilization. Yet there is nothing self-contradictory or illogical in the supposition. . . . If there is any agency which we could imagine to connect us with an outside sphere it is certainly the luminiferous ether. But should this ether enter into a fourth dimension, the intensity of light and radiant heat would diminish as the cube of the distance and not as the square. To speak more accurately, radiance emanating from an incandescent body would be entirely lost—would pass completely out of our universe. The fact that it is not lost, and indeed the general theory of the conservation of energy, shows that there is no interchange of energy between our universe and any possible one lying in another dimension of space."

Professor Newcomb here reminds us that our ideas of space are originally based on the possibilities of motion. He says:

"The limits of space are for us simply the limits of possible motion of a material body. We can imagine a body coming from any point in three dimensional space to us, but can not imagine one coming from outside of such space, until we add a fourth dimension. Our conclusion is that space of four dimensions, with its resulting possibility of an infinite number of universes alongside of our own, is a perfectly legitimate mathematical hypothesis. We can not say whether this conception does or does not correspond to any objective reality. What we can say with confidence is that, if a fourth dimension exists, our universe and every known agency in it is, by some fundamental law of its being, absolutely confined to three of the dimensions."

The writer then proceeds to mention some of these facts in the following passage, which is a notable one because it seems to be a statement by a well-known and very orthodox scientific man that the phenomena of vital action and even some of those of ordinary physics can not be explained on any merely mechanical theory if we limit ourselves to three dimensions. Says the professor:

"If we take two collections of atoms of the same substance, put them together in the same way, and endow them with the same kinds of vibratory motion, we ought, on any mechanical theory of matter, to obtain substances of identical properties. Now, there seem to be reasons which I can not stop at present to develop that might make us believe in changes of properties and attributes of substances not completely explained by molecular changes. That such is the case with vital phenomena can be demonstrated beyond doubt; that it is the case with chemical phenomena when they approach the vital character seems very probable. Certainly there is some essential difference between that form of molecular motion in which heat is commonly supposed to consist and the motion of masses. Perhaps the most remarkable of these differences consists in the relation of this motion to the ether. The motion of a mass suffers no resistance by passing through the ether with the highest astronomical velocities. Matter so rare as that of the diffuse comets may move around the sun with a speed of many miles per second without suffering the smallest resistance from the ether—in a word, without any friction between the matter and the ether. But when the

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molecules have the motion of heat, that motion, if motion it be, is always communicated to the ether, and is radiated away from the body, which thus becomes cool. Whatever form we attribute to the energy of heat, it is certainly a form which is constantly communicated from matter to the ether by a fundamental law of matter. Consequently, if heat be really a mode of motion, as is now generally supposed by physicists, it follows that there is some essential difference between the character of this motion and the motion of the smallest masses into which matter can practically be divided. The hypothesis of vibration in the fourth dimension merely suggests the possibility that this kind of motion may mark what is essentially different from the motion of masses."

AN ALLEGED ELECTRIC GUN.

AN announcement that belongs to the category, "important, if true," is made in the daily papers regarding an electric gun said to be under construction at Bridgeport, Conn., by John H. Hartman. The efficiency of the weapon is dependent on the inventor's claim that he has discovered a method of causing the rays of a powerful search-light to act as a conductor. Says *Electricity* in explaining Mr. Hartman's idea:

"The principle upon which the invention is based, according to Mr. Hartman, is that under certain conditions the light-waves will carry the current, and those upon whom the light is turned will receive a shock as tho they had come in contact with a live wire. He, moreover, claims to be able to shoot an electric current as far as a search-light will throw the rays. In support of his theory he points to the fact of having tried such an experiment on a rabbit with a fifty-volt alternating current which almost resulted in the death of the animal."

In an interview published in *The Press*, New York, Mr. Hartman is reported to have said:

"The gun will stand on a tripod and can swing in any direction. A button pushed sets it in operation. The current I expect to use will be the highest alternating current obtainable; the higher the more deadly and the further it will carry. A man operating this gun can swing it to the right or left and everything it strikes will go down. It can be focused and sighted the same as any gun. Its use, of course, will be limited, as it has to be connected with powerful dynamos. But when thus connected it can not be compared with anything now in use. A stream of water will carry a current of electricity, but you can not shoot it far enough to make it effective. The light rays will carry it an immense distance."

Such a conductive property as Mr. Hartman claims to have discovered in light rays is at present unknown to science. He may have been misled by some statement about the electromagnetic theory of light, or by reading of the photophone, a device in which a vibratory ray of light operates a distant telephone, altho not by any conducting property of its own. Says *Electricity*, commenting on the inventor's statement:

"It is to be regretted that the inventor of this new implement of warfare fails to state what the certain conditions are that make the rays of a search-light a good conductor. Rays of light necessarily pass through the air, and as the latter in a dry state is one of the best dielectrics known, it is rather difficult to see how such an apparatus can accomplish what is claimed for it.

"The inventor states that experiments will be made in the near future on a comparatively large scale with the gun which is now being constructed, and the result of these tests, if ever made public, will undoubtedly be of interest to the electrical fraternity."

Marriage as a Preventive of Insanity.—"The last report issued by the Commissioners in Lunacy," says *The Mail*, London, "calls attention to the alarming increase of madness in this country [Great Britain]. One part of the facts, however, has a bright side; it can be used quite fairly as an argument in favor of marriage, an old-fashioned and honorable institution that has of late years been foolishly attacked from many quarters. Married life has its trials—as the spider said when his wife gobbled him for her breakfast—but a man who may be now asking himself, 'Shall I marry?' ought to take into the account his chance of going mad if he do not marry. At every age, from twenty to sixty-five and upward, the chance of a single man going mad is much greater than the chance of a married man going mad. At ages twenty to twenty-four the 'odds' against the single man, as compared with the married man, are 55 to 10—that is, 5½ to 1—and these odds against the single man, altho they become smaller as his age increases, are so much in favor of the married man that, in sober earnest, the facts now dug out and shown ought to be carefully thought over by all unmarried men. As regards women, the married women show a marked superiority over unmarried women as regards not going mad, but their superiority over single women is not so great as that of married men over single men."

The Range of Wireless Telegraphy.—"The distance to which wireless telegraphy can be carried," say Professors Houston and Kennelly in an article on the subject in *The Electrical World*, January 1, "should depend upon the power of the oscillator, or the intensity of the rays it can emit, and the accuracy with which the rays can be brought into a parallel beam. It also depends upon the sensitiveness of the coherer or receiving instrument. The more powerful the transmitter, and the more sensitive the electric eye, the greater the effective range at which signals should be capable of being successfully transmitted. It may, perhaps, be found that, as greater range is secured a greater elevation becomes necessary, in order to avoid partial absorption of the rays by intervening hills or other obstacles. There can be little doubt that if the apparatus could be made practically reliable, it would at least prove of great use to vessels approaching a coast, if the neighboring lighthouses employed low-frequency rays. These rays could be detected by coherers on board a vessel, in spite of foggy weather. Heliographs also, which depend upon sunshine, might be supplanted at night, or in cloudy weather by the artificially produced light of the disruptive discharge. Since, only a few years ago, the working limit of wireless telegraphy by electromagnetic waves was but a few yards, and now has reached nearly ten miles, we may reasonably hope that the future will enable much greater distances to be successfully overcome, so that wireless telegraphy may take its place as a commercial application."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

TEMPERANCE DRINKS.—"Not long ago," says *The Medical Record*, December 18, "attention was called in London to the popularity among tipplers of certain so-called temperance beverages, an analysis of which showed that they contained more alcohol than many straight-out goods in black bottles. The Massachusetts board of health has recently made a similar discovery concerning tonics and bitters, particularly those recommended as 'temperance' drinks, in which the percentage of alcohol was found to vary from 13.2 to 41.6."

"ONE of the longest telephone lines in the world will be completed within ten days," says *The Electrical Review*. "Connections will then be opened between Seattle, Wash., and San Diego, Cal., a distance of 1,700 miles. Workmen are now constructing the line between Eugene and Redding, Cal., which is the only gap in the system. Manager Hopkins says the line will be longer than the Boston and Omaha line by 70 or 80 miles. Connections will be made to Spokane and to the British Columbia mining-camps on the Kootenay River."

RECENT experiments to demonstrate the effect of alcohol on animals, in which spirits were given regularly to one pair of dogs and withheld from another, "show," says *Science*, "that of the progeny of the alcoholic pair, twenty pups, born in three litters, eight were malformed and six born dead. The normal pair produced sixteen whelps in three litters, and not one of these was born dead, and only one was malformed. During an epidemic of distemper one of the alcoholized dogs died, and all save one were seriously affected; none of the other dogs exhibited any serious symptoms of disease."

ELECTRICITY IN LION-TAMING.—"Pezon, the French lion-tamer, has died at the age of seventy-three," says *The Industrial World*, December 23. "All the family are tamers of beasts. They try to minimize risks by all sorts of contrivances and educational terrorism in regard to the wild beasts. Electricity has served them in good stead at the taming rehearsals. Live wires were placed between them and their lions and tigers. When the tamer turned his or her back the wild creature advanced to make its spring, and received a shock that was a lesson for the rest of its life. Before electricity was much in use Pezon was nearly always obliged to keep his eye fixed on that of his lion. There was something in it that subdued the animal."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

CONSERVATIVE TENDENCIES OF GERMAN BIBLICAL CRITICISM.

INDICATIONS that the heydey of radical criticism, particularly in reference to the New Testament, is becoming a thing of the past in Germany, and that old-fashioned conservative convictions are forcing acceptance in the very circles where only a few years ago they were condemned as "unscientific," continue to appear. Of special interest in this direction is an editorial article in the famous *Luthardt's Kirchenzeitung* (Leipsic, No. 52), the leading conservative church paper in Germany. In substance it says:

Within the ranks of the critical school itself a reaction has set in, and the authenticity of the apostolic writings as well as the true character of the development of primitive Christianity is gradually again appearing on the surface as the result of critical investigation. The latest expression in this regard comes from the *Theologische Rundschau*, the new organ of the liberals, edited by Professor Bossuet, which, to all intents and purposes, has been established for the very purpose of popularizing the new and conservative positions now being advocated by New-Testament writers and openly proclaims such a return as "the highest development of scientific research."

The progress in the development of these views has been slow but steady. The original Bauer or Tübingen school had accepted as authentic only four New-Testament letters, namely, Romans, Corinthians, and Galatians, and even these were accepted only with certain provisos. The other twenty-three books were generally relegated to the second Christian century. Gradually things have been changing. Critics first began to regard First Thessalonians as authentic, which was followed by the acceptance of Philippians as of Pauline origin. Bossuet, in the article mentioned, declares that it is now absolutely impossible to doubt the genuine character of Philippians. Then came the defense of Colossians, which contest was successfully and skilfully conducted by Harnack himself, recognized on all sides as the leader in the ranks of liberal New-Testament scholars. Then came Second Thessalonians, which Jülicher has taken under his protecting wing, whose defense of its Pauline character is generally accepted as "brilliant." The same scholar has made it a special point to defend Ephesians against neological doubt. He reaches the conclusion that the close literary connection between Colossians and Ephesians can best be explained by the theory that both were written by the same author. Even in regard to the Pastoral Letters, whose non-Pauline origin had virtually become an axiom of criticism, new positions have been taken, according to which Pauline fragments have been utilized in the composition of these documents. It thus appears that all along the line there has been a return, and scientific investigation is now defending as of Pauline origin many letters formerly most decidedly rejected by it.

In regard to the letters of the other Apostles, the agreement is not so general; but the tendency is pronounced to ascribe the three Epistles of John to the author of the fourth gospel. But who was this author? The recent answers to this question are interesting. Harnack says: He was that mysterious presbyter John, of Asia Minor, who, on the basis of material furnished by the Apostle John, wrote the fourth gospel—thus acknowledging a Joannine substratum to this much-discussed gospel. Bossuet does not accept this interpretation, but is not ready to ascribe the book to the Apostle himself. In place of this, however, he regards this Asia Minor presbyter John, who is said to have written the book, as an immediate disciple of the Lord, on the basis of the statements of Papias. Thus Bossuet also takes one step toward accepting the genuineness of the fourth gospel. He maintains that this presbyter was a priest in Jerusalem, and in this way had become acquainted with the Lord. The idealizing aspect taken of the life of Christ by the author of the fourth gospel is psychologically explained on the ground that the author of this gospel knew Christ only in the last months of His ministry. Whatever may be thought of the merits or demerits of such views, their significance lies in this, that the opinion of the authorship of John's gospel from the pen of an eye-witness is gradually finding acceptance among the critics, these men thus putting the authorship of the book on the same basis as that of Mark and Luke, who also reported on the basis of the testimony of eye-witnesses.

The other three gospels, the Synoptics, have also gained by the newer investigations, as has also the Acts. Negatively, at least, this much is accepted: that the authorship of Acts is, as a possibility, ascribed to the writer of the third gospel; and secondly, attempts to ascribe different portions of the Acts to different writers have been quietly discarded. The most important results in this direction are found in the early dates to which the gospels are now assigned. Harnack places Luke at 80 A.D., Matthew soon after 70, and Luke between 65 and 70. What would the critics of a generation ago have thought of this!—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A QUAKER PROTEST AGAINST "HUGH WYNNE."

DR. MITCHELL'S story, "Hugh Wynne, Free Quaker," (see LITERARY DIGEST, January 29), is taken by the *The Friends' Intelligencer* (Philadelphia, First Month 1) as an unjust thrust at the Quakers as a people and at their religious system. "The climax of the story necessarily leaves the system disapproved and condemned," so the paper says; it "tends to the conclusion that his [William Penn's] order of life is good only to be shaken off and abandoned." The editor takes up the issue with considerable spirit, points out many apparent inaccuracies in the novelist's treatment of the Quakers, especially in his description of the evening meeting at the Bank meeting-house, which is "hopelessly 'out of drawing,'" and his references to historical figures among the Philadelphia Friends. The crucial point in Dr. Mitchell's study of the Friends is taken to be John Wynne, Hugh's repellent father, who, by the requirements of the plot, must show forth in his qualities that unendurable system which Hugh revolts against. Of this character, *The Intelligencer* says:

"Apart from the general condemnation of the Friends which the character of John Wynne implies—and which we have declined to consider here—is it fair or true to present him as a type of the Quaker father? Unquestionably not. It is most unfair, most untrue. No one is likely to pretend that in any class of society, under any form of religion, in any time, the domestic relations have been more often beautiful than among Friends, or that as between parents and children there has been, as a rule, more recognition of the ties of natural affection. The Friends, withdrawn from many indulgences and exposures of life, have been especially a people of the home, and they have not failed to make the home endurable."

Among the many inaccuracies the novelist is charged with are the following:

"He speaks of Penn as giving when he was last here—at the time (1701) fixed by the fact that 'Tishe,' his daughter, 'would not stay'—his 'full confidence' to men like Markham, Logan, and Hugh's grandfather. Poor Markham was at that time no longer a staff for Penn. He had practically ended his public service; he was in ill health, given to intemperance of life, and drawing near his close. Hugh describes his meeting 'Mrs Ferguson' at his aunt Gainor's, in 1763. But she was not Mrs. Ferguson then—she was Miss Graeme; she was not married until nine years later. Moreover, it is proper to say that she was a refined and accomplished young woman, and is ill represented by the bold and rather coarse figure she is made to display in the novel. Viewing the procession of famous figures entering Carpenters' Hall, in September, 1774, Hugh says, 'the lean form of Mr. Jefferson went by.' This must have been the shadow of the author of the Declaration, far in advance of his flesh; he did not come to the Congress at Philadelphia until nine months later, June, 1775."

But it is with Dr. Mitchell's apparent love for a military hero that *The Intelligencer* most spiritedly deals:

"The theory that peaceable men are mean, and that only those ready to fight are truly genteel; that sobriety is ignoble, while

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Falstaff's cakes and ale make life worth living, is not new, and yet has by no means fallen into desuetude. It has been fully two centuries in Philadelphia that it has been maintained as a theory which logically and necessarily disposed of the Quakers. William Penn had scarcely more than received and begun to settle his colony before there were those coming hither under the liberality of his invitation who started a movement to depose him in favor of themselves. Beginning in the close of the seventeenth century—and we are now at the close of the nineteenth—the word began to be sent from Philadelphia to London, that the Quakers were commonplace fanatics, and must be put under the rule of more genteel people. Such word continued to be sent down to the days of the Revolution. The Friends could never answer the requirements made of them by the men on horseback. As they desired to live in peace, and held the view that fairness would preserve peace, they were offensive to every instinct of those who considered fighting normal. The smoke of the French and Indian war of 1755–63 had hardly cleared away before the troubles of the Revolution began, and it resulted that the abuse of the Friends for not fighting for King George had scarcely ceased when they found themselves equally abused—by many of the same people—for not fighting against him! Hugh Wynne's father doubtless could have told that he was insulted in the street in 1758 because he would not revile the French, and again in 1778 because he did not cheer for the French. It has been a hard path that the Friends have trod, whether, as in England, they avoided public responsibility, and sought to seclude themselves under the protection of other men's government, or, as in Pennsylvania, they essayed for themselves the holy experiment of a peace-keeping and clean-living Commonwealth. And we may presume that they have not yet reached the end of their tribulations. To be used in popular fiction as the Puritan mark for the cavalier blade is, it seems, still their experience, at the end of two hundred years."

BISMARCK ON ANTISEMITISM.

A SOUTH German politician, who was often asked to dinner by Prince Bismarck during that statesman's last stay at Kissingen, made notes of the opinions expressed by the Old Chancellor on such occasions. He furnishes the *Neue Freie Presse*, Vienna, with Bismarck's views on antisemitism. We summarize as follows:

An admixture of the Jewish element is of advantage to the German. There is an amount of liveliness in the Jew which we do not have, and without which we could not well get along, especially in our large cities. But, independently of this fact, I can not see how the antisemites can attain their end, even if we throw aside all considerations of justice and humanity. When we ask the antisemites what they want, we find that they are like the Socialists—they have no practical suggestions to make. Their ideas can not be carried out in the organism of a modern state.

What do they want, anyhow? Such measures as a modern St. Bartholomew's night or a Sicilian vesper they would hardly dare to suggest. Nor can we drive the Jews out of the country; it would hurt us too much from an economical point of view. Other measures, such as the exclusion of the Jews from the judicial bench and other official positions, would only aggravate the evil. Intelligent Jews, if barred out from the service of the state, would go into business and increase Jewish predominance in the very circles in which their competition is most felt.

I regard the Jews as useful members of the modern state, and think it is unwise to disturb them. A wealthy Jew is a good taxpayer and a loyal subject.

Speaking of his own relations with the Jews, he expressed himself to the following effect:

Nobody has done more for their emancipation than I. Yet the radical papers, which are mostly in Jewish hands, have always attacked me most. I do not mind that very much. The owners of such papers probably thought they owed it to their Liberalism and Radicalism to show that they were not influenced by favors. On the other hand, I remember cases of Jewish gratitude. When I managed my Pomeranian estates, the Jew with whom I chiefly dealt became bankrupt. He asked me to refrain from reporting what he owed me, as this would enable him to escape punishment. I promised. The old man afterward showed his gratitude by paying instalments of his debt until I moved from the neighborhood and told him it was enough; we would cancel the rest.—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DID CHRIST BELIEVE HIMSELF TO BE THE MESSIAH?

THERE appeared last year "A New Life of Christ," by M. Albert Réville, professor in the College of France, who has been a writer on religious topics for more than forty-five years. This latest production of his is reviewed by M. Auguste Sabatier, a well-known and accomplished French critic, in the *Revue de l'Histoire des Religions* (Paris, October). The critic praises highly in many respects the work of M. Réville, calling it a masterly book, which will mark an important date in the history of criticism applied to the origin of Christianity and the life of its Founder. M. Sabatier points out unhesitatingly, however, the particulars in which he differs from the conclusions of M. Réville. One of the most interesting of these differences of opinion is in regard to a question which is called the central one in the life of Christ, and which constitutes the great difficulty in historical exegesis. This question is: What was the mental attitude of Christ in respect to the Messianic beliefs of His time? Did He reject those beliefs or share them? Both of these questions can be merged in one: Up to what point was Jesus a Jew and how far did He remain one? On this point M. Sabatier says:

"Outside of traditional orthodoxy, in which Christ has, from His birth, the knowledge and independence of a god, this problem has had various solutions, which may be put under two heads.

"In the eighteenth century Christ was represented as a sort of Hebrew Socrates, a philosopher and a pure moralist, and it was sought to reconcile these assertions with the plain assertion of the Gospels by a theory of *accommodation*. Christ in no manner shared the Hebraic Messianic superstitions of His contemporaries, it was said; He did not attempt to play the part of Messiah, and allowed others to call Him so simply as a matter of diplomacy. The nineteenth century, with its awakened historic sense, opposed this rationalist explanation. Renan explains the conviction of Christ, toward the end of His life, that He was the Messiah, as a feverish exaltation which troubled the mental equilibrium of the rabbi of Galilee and caused Him to think Himself that Messiah of Daniel who was to appear in the clouds. Between these two hypotheses, of an accommodation which approaches moral duplicity and a morbid exaltation approaching an aberration of mind, the modern historical explanations have oscillated and still oscillate.

"Both these hypotheses are unworthy of Christ, and, above all, are contrary to the most authentic texts. M. Réville discards them both and substitutes an explanation infinitely better, which he sums up and characterizes by the phrase, *historic necessity*. Brought up from childhood in the faith of the appearance of the hope of Israel, not endowed with our modern faculty that we call the critical faculty, having the feeling of an intimate filial relation with the Father and the certainty of bringing in His person the benefits of an alliance with God, of a superior and eternal religion, Christ must necessarily have conceived His work to be the foundation of the kingdom of God and the beginning of the Messianic era. It was inevitable, then, that He should come to believe Himself the chosen and predestined workman of God to accomplish this work, that is, the Messiah.

"There would be nothing to object to in all this, if the learned historian had not complicated his explanation by a second theory much more difficult to accept. This theory is that Christ neither said He was nor believed Himself to be the Messiah, in the first part of His career. He even rejected or declined this title every time it was offered Him. He wished to be solely the prophet of the Kingdom, another John the Baptist, superior to the first only by a higher intelligence, a broader and more human piety, and a more moral conception of the kingdom of God. It was not until at the end of His Galilean ministry, at the moment of the scene

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at Cæsarea Philippi (St. Matthew xvi. 13) that he accepted this title of Messiah by a suggestion of His disciples.

"It appears to us that to conceive in this way the evolution of the consciousness of Christ is to cut His public life into two parts, differing in nature and irreconcilable. These two parts are no longer either engendered or supported by the same conviction. The first will appear much superior to the second. Whatever efforts you may make, it is impossible to explain save by a certain weakness or a regrettable entanglement, the crisis from which emerged so tardily after the ideal preaching of the Gospel of the Kingdom, the Messianic consciousness of Christ. And in fact M. Réville substantially admits this, for he says: 'Every ideal undergoes, on being realized, a diminution. Human imperfection clings to it. From this point of view, one is tempted to regret that, in the career of Christ Himself, one can note the moment when this attenuation of His own ideal finds its point of attachment. It was when, He was living in the most idealistic and disinterested life that He took on the title and dignity of Messiah.'

"Thus Christ, who, after His baptism, had rejected as a temptation of Satan this Messianic pretension, desiring to be only the preacher of the Kingdom, ended by succumbing to the temptation; allowing to be imposed on Him from outside, by the force of circumstances or the opinion of men, a conviction and an attitude which did not issue freely from His own conscience, and to which His conscience was at first opposed.

"Certainly the scene at Cæsarea Philippi marks a new period in the career of Christ, but not a change of attitude, and still less a modification of His religious consciousness. It appears to me quite inexact to say that Christ took and accepted in despite of Himself, after the proclamation of St. Peter, a title and a part which had been theretofore repugnant to Him. Christ evidently questioned His disciples like a master who wishes to know if he has been understood. Without saying openly that He was the Messiah, He had done everything to bring His disciples to recognize the Messiah in the unarmed person, in the spiritual and obscure work of the Son of Man. So far from being surprised by the answer of Peter, He is pleased with it; completes, transforms, and guarantees it against all illusion born of flesh and blood, by joining to the answer a prediction of His sufferings and His death. What we have in this scene is then the manifestation of a pure and free creation of the consciousness of Christ, the notion and image of the Messiah suffering and dying, a notion which He wishes, before His last hour, to implant in the soul of His disciples in order that their faith may not fail in the near catastrophe. To strengthen them, He adds the example of John the Baptist overcome and decapitated, whom He hails as the Elias who must prepare the way of the Lord. Such a forerunner, such a Messiah, Christ then underwent no change; He yielded in no way to any outside pressure. He struggled, here as previously in the desert, or when the Pharisees asked from Him a sign from heaven, against the vulgar idea of the Messiah. He was no more vanquished in this last temptation than in the others. The same spirit of renunciation and sacrifice, the same confidence in His Father, the same obedience to that Father's will, however mysterious it might be, gave Him the same victory."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHY GERMANY FAVORS CATHOLIC MISSIONARIES.

THE Vatican and the German Government are on excellent terms just now, partly, no doubt, by reason of the Emperor's vigorous efforts to secure "satisfaction" from China for the death of the Catholic missionaries. Cardinal Kopp has given Prince Henry his blessing, Bishop Anzer has been knighted, and the Pope is said to have advised the German Catholics to assist their Government in its foreign policy of expansion. He praises the Emperor for the prompt support given to Roman Catholic missions, and it is even rumored that all Catholic missionaries in China will be placed under German protection, so far as the church has the power to do so. Orthodox Protestants do not like this; they fear that the Kaiser is too ready to enter into a compact with the church. But the government organs declare that all favors extended to Catholic missionaries by the German authorities are earnestly and honestly earned. The *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, which always denies that it has any connection with the Government, but which rarely publishes anything likely to give dissatisfaction to the administration, declares in a recent article that it is impossible to deny the beneficial effects of the work of the Catholic missionaries. We quote from this article, which is said by the paper to be written by "a Protestant perfectly conversant with the subject." He says:

"We Germans can not help acknowledging that the quiet, earnest work of the Catholic missions in our African colonies arouses our sympathies and proves to be a blessing to our possessions. The manner in which the blacks are educated to work as well as to pray, the simplicity and faith of the missionaries, are truly admirable. Their maxim, *Ora et labora*, is followed at all their stations; hence their success. It is of evident advantage to the natives that they are taught to handle the chisel, the hammer, and other tools. We often hear it said that the Catholics can show better results because they have more money. We rather doubt the truth of this assertion.

"Near a trading-station on the coast is a Protestant mission established ten years ago. It has a nice home and a handsome chapel. A Catholic mission was established in the neighborhood two years ago, and the work of these Fathers is so remarkable that it strikes not only the natives, but every stranger who visits the place. The priests not only lead in prayer, but they show the negroes how to work. Handsome buildings have been raised and furnished by the natives under their direction, all with material found in the neighborhood. Our Protestant brothers try to belittle these efforts.

"Yet how simple, how modest, is the life of these Catholic missionaries! They never give offense by joining in gossip. They do not drink whisky-and-soda in public places. And if a colonist is ill, be he Protestant or Catholic, he will always find the priests ready to attend and comfort him. We can only hope that the Protestant missionaries, who, no doubt, do their duty nobly in some places, will vie with the Catholics."

It should be remembered that the *Kölnische Zeitung* invariably opposes the Roman Catholic Church in her endeavors to extend her political power. Its testimony to the modesty of the Catholic missionaries can not, therefore, be prejudiced. Similar praise has often been extended to the priests who carry on their work in the sparsely settled and unhealthy districts of the Northern Transvaal.—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

The Lutheran recalls the story of Sheridan Knowles, who heard Spurgeon at the opening of his ministry in London, and made this remarkable forecast: "He can do anything. I was once lessee of Drury Lane Theater, and were I still in that position I should offer him a fortune to play for one season on the boards of that house. Why, boys, he can do anything he pleases with his audience. He can make them laugh and cry, and laugh again in five minutes. His power was never equaled. Now mark my words, boys, that young man will live to be the greatest preacher of this or any other age."

The Presbyterian Journal has the following: "So much has been written about the Moravians, Waldenses, and Albigenses that most Protestants, and especially Christian Protestants, are doubtless quite well informed as to who they are. They will again, however, be brought into prominent notice through the bequest to them, by Mr. John Thomas Morton, of London, for missionary purposes, of half a million pounds, or two and a half million dollars. Inasmuch as these bodies have always cultivated a missionary spirit and owe their continued existence to their own missionary activity, they are richly deserving of the royal bequest, and will, no doubt, use it to the furtherance of the Gospel."

The Christian Intelligencer (Dutch Reformed) explains to its readers that *domine* and *dominie* are two words with a distinct meaning, "tho most dictionaries—the Standard an honorable exception—fail to note the fact. 'Domine' is the title of honor and affection given the pastors in our Dutch churches. It is the correct vocative of the Latin *dominus*. 'Dominie' is the Scotch name of a schoolmaster. Just how the 'i' in the last syllable was introduced it is difficult to explain. It has no warrant in the Latin. A communication in *The Bookman*, attempting to quote the sentence from which 'Quo Vadis' took its title, amusingly writes it '*Dominie, quo vadis.*' '*Domine, quo vadis*' is clear, and means 'O master, whither goest thou?' while the other form is unintelligible. The title given our ministers (Dutch Reformed), is correct Latin, and should always be written 'domine,' and not 'dominie.'"

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE RUSSIANS IN KOREA.

SOME recent press despatches declare that the King of Korea fears a revolution, and that he has asked the commander of the American cruiser *Boston*, through the United States Minister, to protect him. This news bears all the evidences of having been specially written for sensational purposes. The King is in no danger from which a few marines could save him, for if his own body-guard and the Russians should turn against him the force available from a ship like the *Boston* would hardly warrant interference. But the King is on excellent terms with the Russians just now, who drill and command his army. He has telephone connection with the barracks of his life-guards, and can summon them to his aid at any time. According to an article in *Novoye Vremya*, St. Petersburg, it is the Americans and Japanese who are under a cloud. That paper says:

"The Korean troops number only 6,000. The former teachers of this little army were Americans and Japanese, who had no interest in raising its efficiency. They were satisfied to draw their pay, and glad that the Koreans did not ask them to do more. Since October last, however, Russian officers and non-commission officers have been appointed under Colonel Putjata, and a new spirit has come over the soldiers. When the first gymnastic apparatus was put up, the Minister of War refused to supply the necessary ropes. He feared that the Russians were about to torture his men. The Koreans are not fond of exercise, and many left the army, despite the good pay offered them, when they were shown the use of the apparatus. Now, however, they begin to like their work. The Sin-ta-tai, the life-guards, are going through their athletic exercise as well as if they were Germans, and the Korean officers are so well satisfied that they threaten to leave if the Russians are dismissed. The soldiers are now well fed, and as, in the opinion of the Koreans, bravery is the result of a full stomach only, they are no longer afraid of the Japanese. The American advisers of the King will now soon be sent out of the country, as they are no longer of service. The Japanese, of course, do not like this Russian influence; they fear that it will make their struggle for the possession of Korea difficult.

"A Russian school has been opened in Seoul, where instruction is given free. The pupils are boarded free, too. There are twenty-nine of them, between the ages of thirteen and thirty-five. Like all Koreans, these pupils take a lively interest in politics. Whenever Russia shows energy, the study of Russian is pursued more actively; if Russia seems to lose her influence, the Russian language is neglected. The English school is very much frequented, for English is necessary, as yet, in the postal and telegraph services, in the custom-house, and in trade. Russian is learned by the Koreans in view of coming events. Russia's enemies in Korea, the Americans and the Japanese, have command of much money, and it could be wished that Russia would take care to extend systematically the work begun in her interest."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Running a Railroad in Brazil.—We are not free from abuse of power and corruption in the United States, but even our most unscrupulous spoils politicians may get points in the Latin-American states. The *Deutsche Zeitung*, Sao Paolo, Brazil, gives some interesting details about official abuses in that country. We quote as follows:

"Some time ago a general was sent to one of the Northern states to investigate the management of a government railroad there. He belonged to the set of men who have made themselves so obnoxious by their endeavors in the service of reform, and here are some of his experiences. The very first day he found in one of the rooms of a railroad station a strong young man who was doing nothing. Thinking the young fellow had come to see him, he asked: 'Do you wish anything, my friend?'

"'No, sir. I am employed here.'

"'So! What are your duties?'

"'I have to fill the water-jugs in the office every day.'

"The general was a little astonished. In the next room he discovered another perfectly able-bodied young man busily smoking a cigarette. 'Are you an employee?' he asked.

"'Yes, sir. I am the assistant of the gentleman in the next room.'

"But that was nothing to what was to come. The general had already been informed that the road employed eighteen engineers, while only eight were working. He ordered that in future these men should at least take turn about. The very next day one of these 'engineers,' a beardless youth, came to him and told him that he could not run a locomotive to save his life.

"'Then how did you get on the pay-roll?'

"'Well, you see, General, it's this way. My family are poor, but I wanted to study law. We've got some pull, and so I managed to get an appointment as 'honorary engineer' to make a living while I pursue my studies.'"—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE CASE OF CAPTAIN DREYFUS.

IN 1895 a French captain of engineers named A. Dreyfus was accused of high treason, tried by court-martial, stripped of his honors, and sent for life to the Isle du Diable on the coast of French Guiana, where he remains to the present day. From time to time his punishment has been aggravated, until now—if the French papers may be trusted—he has even been put in chains.

Officers and non-commissioned officers have before this been convicted of treason, sentenced by court-martial, and deported or imprisoned in all countries of Europe, and Dreyfus's fate would have attracted little attention had he been friendless. But he was not. The whole Jewish influence has been aroused in his interest. France has been divided into two camps, the Government assailed, and a dozen different men accused as the real culprits. On the other hand, the men who demanded the proof of Dreyfus's guilt were called enemies of their country and slanderers of the army, they were accused of being in the pay of foreign powers and threatened with mob violence. At last Mathew Dreyfus, brother of the unfortunate officer, openly accused Major Esterhazy of being the real traitor. Esterhazy has been tried and acquitted. But the Government still refuses to furnish the public with proofs of Dreyfus's guilt. Now Emile Zola, the novelist, accuses the heads of the French army of having knowingly convicted an innocent man. Zola will be prosecuted for slander, and will endeavor to get at the truth during his trial and to obtain justice for Dreyfus if the latter is not guilty. There the matter rests at present. But it has made a tremendous stir throughout the world for reasons aptly stated by the *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, which says:

"The case is not, as the *Figaro* asserts, one which concerns France alone. It is one which concerns the whole civilized world, for it must touch every man's sense of justice when he asks himself, Is it possible that at this end of the nineteenth century and in a free country a man may be sentenced and tortured to death upon grounds which would have been considered insufficient for a *lettre de cachet* during the last century, and would not even be thought grave enough in a despotic state to send the prisoner to Siberia? The evidence, so far as it has been made public, is so slight that it could not procure the conviction of any one."

Zola's open letter to the President of France was published in Clemenceau's *Aurore*. It is too lengthy to produce here. We summarize its text as follows:

We are told that a most horrible act of treason has been committed. I do not believe it. The whole thing is the outcome of the hysterical hallucinations of Lieut.-Col. Paty du Clam. I ask all honest men to look at the evidence produced against Dreyfus. He knows several languages; that tells against him. Not a single compromising document has been found in his possession; that stamps him as a criminal. He sometimes visits Alsace, the land of his birth; another crime. He is energetic, he wants to

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learn everything; crime! He is calm in the presence of his accusers; another crime. He becomes restless at last; more proof of his guilt. We are told the judges first acquitted him. Then the "secret document," that overwhelming proof of his guilt which no one is allowed to see, which renders the whole proceeding lawful, before which all must bow their heads, this divine, invisible, mysterious document is brought forward and he is declared guilty.

I deny that there is such a document. I deny it most emphatically.

We are told we must respect the army. Why certainly. So we will. But we will not kiss the hilt of the sword with which we are, perhaps, to be enslaved. We will not allow the jesuitical intrigues in the War Office to smother justice for "reasons of state."

What I call a crime is for the army to trust to the defense of an immoral press, handled by the dregs of Paris; to accuse of disturbing the country those who wish to see their country at the head of noble-minded nations; to lead public opinion astray. It is a crime to use our patriotism to enslave us.

Zola then indicts the heads of the army in the following words:

"I accuse Lieut. Col. Paty du Clam of being the hellish cause of vile actions, tho he may have done wrong without knowing it.

"I accuse General Mercier of weakness in becoming a party to the greatest act of injustice of the century.

"I accuse General Billot, the Minister of War, *of being in possession of proofs that Dreyfus was innocent; but he kept these proofs secret* and committed the crime of perversion of justice in order to save the deeply compromised general staff.

"I accuse General Boisdeffre and General Grouse of being parties to this crime, the one from clericalism, the other from a mistaken sense of *esprit de corps*, which makes him think the Ministry of War is a veritable sanctum.

"General Pellieux and Major Rovary I accuse of *monstrous partiality*.

"I accuse the War Office of having started a shameful campaign in the daily papers in order to *lead astray public opinion*.

"The court-martial I accuse of violation of justice and law by having convicted the accused *upon evidence contained in a secret document*. . . . . .

"I do not know personally the men whom I accuse. I have never seen them, am not vengeful against them, do not hate them. To me they are only representatives of a social evil. I only wish for light—in the name of humanity which has suffered so much and has so much right to be happy. My fiery protest is only the outcry of my heart.

"Bring me before the Court of Assizes and let my examination be in the glare of day!

"I am waiting for it."

The only reason given for the refusal of the Government to order a new trial of Dreyfus is that the foreign relations of France would be endangered if the mysterious secret document were made known. In the French Parliament it is even thought sufficient to say that "a verdict by court-martial can not be revised." On the other hand, the adherents of the Dreyfus faction mention a great deal of circumstantial evidence in his favor, of which we quote the following:

"The German Government, which was supposed to be implicated in the affair, has long since declared *officially* and in the most emphatic terms that Germany has absolutely nothing to do with the matter. The overwhelming majority of French papers, and especially all the government organs, have failed to publish this declaration, altho it was communicated to them.

"The German Ambassador offered to appear before the court; this offer was not accepted.

"Espionage is carried on by all countries for their own protection. Even a friendly power would be expected to investigate to the best of its ability the French army.

"Extraordinary precautions are taken to prevent the escape of Dreyfus since a hope for his release has become manifest. His letters no longer reach his family in the original.

"Colonel Picquart, who endeavored to find proofs of Dreyfus's innocence in the most straightforward manner, is prosecuted.

"The German Government repeatedly refused permission to Dreyfus to visit Alsace. Yet his local patriotism is supposed to have influenced him in favor of Germany.

"The trial of Esterhazy leaves the public as much in doubt of his innocence as the trial of Dreyfus leaves doubts of his guilt."

The *Journal des Débats* deplores that the Esterhazy trial has left the case just where it was. The *Temps*, Paris, accuses no one, but demands more light on the Dreyfus trial. It says:

"Is it absolutely necessary to believe that treason has been committed at all? Is the innocence of one person to be regarded as proof of the guilt of another? What good citizen does not wish that proofs may be brought forward to satisfy the doubting ones! The public conscience must be put at ease, must be satisfied that the republic guarantees the rights of the individual. Light in such matters is the sister and guardian of liberty!"

The *Eclair*, the mouthpiece of General Billot, furnishes a good sample of the arguments used by the anti-Dreyfus faction. The paper accuses Zola of being himself a traitor to his country, and mentions as evidence the fact that the *Frankfurter Zeitung* "publishes Emile Zola's 'Paris' at the very moment at which he hurls his insults at the French army!" Everywhere outside of France the matter is regarded as proof of widespread corruption in the French army. *The Times*, London, thinks justice miscarried as much in the Esterhazy trial as in the Dreyfus case. *The St. James's Gazette* says:

"We do not propose to imitate the example of M. Zola and his colleagues, who bring sweeping charges in a tone every whit as hysterical as the clamor of those who will hear no word in favor of Captain Dreyfus. All we do say is this: that if the French War Office had sacrificed Captain Dreyfus in order to cover its own sins, and knew that its actions would not stand the light, it might well do just what it is doing—namely, refuse to allow a re-examination of the evidence, and cover its inability to tell the truth by claptrap generalities. . . . Beyond all question this is very serious for France and even for her neighbors. For the moment the republic seems to have pretty general support in the country. All France is calling out for the honor of the army with the unanimity shown by a certain crowd in singing 'Great is Diana of the Ephesians,' and with about as much sense. . . . If the suspicion spread that the 'honor' of the army is really affected, the blow to the republic will be terrible. Panama has defiled political life, and even the law courts have been discredited. We do not know what remains which a Frenchman can respect except the army. If that now fails, the desire for a change of government may become irresistible. Nor is this all. If it is seen coming, the temptation to divert the attention of the country to foreign war will be wellnigh irresistible."

The Westminster Gazette, however, is not at all certain that the Dreyfus case is proof of the fact that France is specially corrupt. It says:

"After all it is not for us to make broad our phylacteries at this particular moment. It is only a few months since we had something approaching a state trial which collapsed in a manner that Frenchmen and Germans thought exceedingly scandalous. We also pleaded 'reasons of state' for failing to obtain material evidence, for closing the doors whenever delicate and confidential matters were approached, for stopping the investigation at a point when it was manifestly incomplete. It is true that in the case of the South Africa committee, to which we are of course alluding, no man's liberty was at stake, but the reputation of many eminent people of Parliament and of the country at large was in jeopardy. We conducted the proceedings in our less emotional way, but, before we judge our neighbors too freely, we had better remember that the South Africa committee was to them the same kind of hushed-up scandal as the Dreyfus trial is to us. . . . The real truth in each case may very well be that the governments of both countries have subjected themselves to unfounded suspicion, but it is not for one to throw stones at the other."

This last sentence is repeated with variations by many prominent publications. The Berlin *Neuesten Nachrichten* declares that diplomats everywhere think Dreyfus innocent, but regard

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the French Government as the victim of a swindle. Their only fault is that they will not ackowledge their mistake and right a wrong. The *Kölnische Zeitung*, however, points out that there must be something wrong with the army, as it has been proven that Esterhazy, independent of his late trial, was no very loyal and blameless officer and gentleman. "Yet he is treated like a hero by the people and the army," says the paper. Meanwhile the enemies of the republican form of government seek to make as much capital out of the affair as possible. The revolutionaries are stirring likewise, and the mob all over France and the French colonies follow the advice of antisemitic agitators and plunder the Jews.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FOREIGN COMMENTS ON THE WOLCOTT COMMISSION.

IN India and the far East many people are extremely sorry that Senator Wolcott's commission has ended in an at least temporary failure. The enormous importation of silver into India since the closing of the mints, despite the five-per-cent. duty on the white metal, seems to indicate that the Asiatics can not get along with a gold standard, which must needs remain nominal in countries where gold coin rarely circulates. On the other hand, there seems to be little fear that the United States will attempt to force bimetalism upon the world by her own independent actions. American bimetalists, it is thought, will be content to continue their agitation until they find reliable allies.

The Statesman, Calcutta, says:

"As our readers are aware, *The Statesman* has consistently advocated bimetalism as the only complete remedy for the evils of a fluctuating exchange. As many of them, however, must further be aware, this journal was the first to advocate, as a temporary measure, in the absence of bimetalism, the closing of the Indian mints to the coinage of silver on private account; and until a sufficiently powerful combination is formed to maintain a ratio less disastrous to Indian industries than that to which France and the United States have given in their adhesion would be, the attitude of the Bengal Chamber and of our present Finance Minister is the only one that could reasonably be adopted. . . . The question to be decided by India was not whether some other proposal for bimetalism might not be advantageous, but whether she was prepared to accept the immediate injury to her trade and industries and the risk of subsequent financial chaos involved in the proposals of France and the United States. The reply has rightly been in the negative. This does not preclude the acceptance of more favorable proposals, should such be forthcoming from any combination sufficiently powerful to safeguard them from the uncertainty which was a fatal objection to the scheme in question."

F. W. H. Migeod, in a series of articles on the subject, also expresses himself confident that bimetalism is not yet dead, and that the decision of the Indian Government is not final. He hopes that the concurrence of other European governments may be obtained, so that England could be left out. Speaking of the case of India, he says:

"Objection is made to the 15½ to 1 ratio as prejudicial to India's interests. The reason assigned is that the export trade would be severely crippled. It would be crippled in this way, that the bounty given it by a falling exchange would be taken away. Even trade, fostered as it has been by this bounty, has not made India prosperous; the fall of the rupee was a greater power. . . . . .

"In all monetary disturbances some one must suffer, and it is better that a few traders should be affected than a whole population of 250,000,000. It should be remembered that trade exists because there is a large population, and a population ground down by a growing taxation that reduces it almost to starvation can not but decrease and reduce the wealth of the country. . . . The United States mission has been unsuccessful. It is to be hoped, however, that President McKinley's Government will not be led to conclude that there is nothing more to be done. Yet a little while, and their propositions will be accepted with alacrity."

Mr. Migeod thinks that nothing in the world can establish a gold standard in countries like India and China, many of whose people never see gold. The Government may decree a gold standard, but the people need the silver as a convenient medium of exchange. Silver will always remain the currency of the East, whichever metal may be the standard by law. "This is evidenced," he says, "by the enormous importations of silver into British India since the closing of the mints to free coinage, and the metal still continues to flow into that country notwithstanding an import duty of five per cent. Japan no doubt will also be a steady importer of silver, altho she has now a gold standard."

The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, is very indignant because certain English journals, notably *The Times*, would make it appear as if the United States were about to enter upon a new repetition of the "Gold versus Silver Struggle." Our Dutch contemporary is certain that nothing hasty will be done on our side of the water. We summarize its remarks as follows:

The Times would make it appear that the partial successes of the Democrats during last November prove an increase of Bryanism. Nothing could be more erroneous. The Republicans only won in 1896 because many Democrats assisted them. These have now gone back to their party, but would leave it again at once if the danger of 1896 were to reappear. If *The Times* continues to count Bryanism and the Democratic Party as identical, it works into the hands of the high-tariff men. There can be no doubt that, if there is another struggle between a silver Democrat and a Republican in 1900, the question of a purely fiscal tariff will be waived and every one will rally around the Republican Party to prevent currency experiments.

Moreover, there is some prosperity in the United States now, and if it continues the anti-Bryan majority will increase, for the number of the dissatisfied will be less. It is very characteristic that the same *Times* which conjures up all kinds of dangers for prosperous America is yet very well satisfied with the condition of affairs in England, despite the fact that British trade is declining. *The Times* may well be asked to discover the beam in the British eye ere it regards the mote in Uncle Sam's.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CLOSE OF THE BRITISH CAMPAIGN IN INDIA.

THE close of the nineteenth century reveals once more the fact revealed at its beginning by Tyrolese and Spanish mountaineers, namely, that individually active men, tho not trained to act in concert, can hold their own against trained armies, if assisted by the formation of the country and if the supply of arms and ammunition is a fairly adequate one. Tuku Umar and his Atchinese have resisted for a long time the efforts of the Dutch. The revolt of the Brazilian mountaineers and backwoodsmen almost caused the collapse of the Brazilian republic. Spain has striven in vain to overcome the Cuban rebellion. And the English have so far fared no better in the mountains of the Safed Koh. *The Speaker*, London, says:

"An attempt is now being made to represent that the campaign has been successful, that the Afridis suffered more than was at first supposed, and so on. But we fear that these well-meant attempts to save the British Raj by bold statements are not altogether in accordance with the facts. With the exception of the frontier posts, which were captured at the beginning of the war, we have not held any part of the 'conquered country.' This is a fact which can not be ignored. No argument in favor of the retention of Chitral weighed more with the man in the street than the argument that to leave a country after we had conquered it would be regarded throughout India as a confession of weakness. It was a false argument. . . . The army, after sufferings and losses comparable to those of the Crimean winter, has had to be withdrawn. It could not even be withdrawn peaceably.

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The tribesmen hung upon its rear. *The Times* correspondent—not an unfavorable witness for the Government—shows that they considered the withdrawal a retreat. They may have suffered losses, but they have inflicted still heavier losses on us. They may have lost their crops, but they have seized vast quantities of our supplies."

The hardships of the climate, difficulties of the commissariat, geographical obstacles, and the determination of the tribesmen no doubt combined to make Sir William Lockhart's task a difficult one. But besides this it is whispered pretty loudly that the British troops did not show signs of the improvement that many had supposed had been effected by recent reforms. A correspondent of *The Standard*, London, whose letter has been widely quoted, writes as follows:

"I venture to think that there is another question of vastly greater importance to the country—namely, the behavior of the British troops in face of the enemy. I have lived many years in India. I have numerous friends and correspondents in that country, whose letters give details that never appeared in the press. . . . They state that the rank and file of, at least, four British regiments showed—to put it in the mildest possible terms—a want of go and pluck which rendered them all but useless. And this, too, in the presence of their native comrades. . . . If the British army can not be trusted against Afghan mountaineers, what can we expect if it should be called upon, as it may be before long, to face the trained battalions of France, Germany, or Russia?"

As a matter of fact, the Anglo-Indian papers are sharp enough in their criticism. They blame the modern British soldier for his lack of moral purity, which seems to be as marked in India as it is in South Africa. *The Bombay Gazette* says:

"A whole brigade is in hospital the year round from the poison of a disease which more than most others saps the constitution. It was predicted that, when sent into the field, a large number of the rank and file would infallibly break down and swell the sick list. We hear of corps which have been so decimated by sickness that they have to be sent back to the base."

The Civil and Military Gazette speaks of "the ravages of concealed disease which incapacitates the army," and *The Indian Daily News* remarks that "the 75,000 of the Indian army are probably not equal to 50,000 seasoned men, and there are few regiments that could stand what every British regiment had to do in the Mutiny." It is generally acknowledged that several British corps refused to bring in their wounded, that they took possession of the conveyances intended for the sick and wounded, and that the native regiments acted much better. The London *Spectator* admits that "the British troops had to submit to the exasperation of being 'supported'—that is, in plain English, rescued—by the Sikhs and Ghoorkas, the former of whom in consequence 'have got their heads a little in the air.'" In many quarters the social purity movement is, oddly enough, held responsible for this state of affairs. *The Home News*, London, says:

"The so-called Purity Party is a little too hasty in assuming that the splendid gallantry displayed by our troops on the frontier is a proof that the new cantonment regulations were obtained by false evidence. If the health of a large percentage of the British troops in India has been undermined by a horrible disease, how is it—we are asked—that the men have borne such hardships and have fought so heroically throughout this very arduous campaign? The answer is a painful one. . . . After making every allowance for the severe strain put upon young troops by a campaign in the worst country in the world for civilized warfare, it is nevertheless very humbling to read that at least four British regiments have shown a want of 'go' which rendered them all but useless. We may be quite sure that these charges will be strictly investigated by the proper authorities in India, more especially as a distinguished officer is now on his way out for that very purpose. If there is any truth in the stories so freely circulated, and if it should be proved that even one battalion has broken down as the result of preventible disease, then, we think, the facts should be published officially, and public opinion would assuredly brand as pestilent traitors the noisy clique of fanatics who have done their utmost to ruin the empire."

In view of these unfavorable accounts, many papers in England suggest that Great Britain be content with the submission of some of the hill tribes, and that the war should not be continued in the spring. *The Westminster Gazette* says:

"It is of little use to waste more valuable lives and to impoverish India by chasing the Afridis into mountain recesses where we can not follow them. On the contrary, let us all cherish the conviction that the expedition has been quite successful, that the tribes have been sufficiently punished, and the forward policy vindicated; and remembering that we hold Chitral and that the Khyber Pass is again open, let us be content to remain in our winter quarters when the spring returns. Heaven forbid that any one on the opposition side of the House should attempt to disturb so comparatively happy a conclusion."

But the Conservatives as a rule will not hear of such a policy. Their opinion is aptly expressed in the following excerpt from *The Newcastle Chronicle:*

"Some prominent politicians have recently been endeavoring to prove their contention that our policy on the Indian frontier is a mistake. They forget that in India, as in Egypt, having undertaken the great responsibility of governing, according to the best methods of British civilization, large and helpless populations as yet unable to govern themselves, we can not take our hands from the plow, but must fulfil our imperial responsibilities in an imperial and statesmanlike way. . . . Were we to be hesitating or backward in our treatment of the Afridis, our authority and influence over the malcontent Mohammedans in India itself would sink to zero, and that vast country would become a scene of carnage and rapine such as the world has not seen for many a long day."

FOREIGN NOTES.

THE Prussian exchequer had a surplus of no less than $21,250,000 last year. This is chiefly due to the profit derived from government railroads. Next year the surplus will be smaller, as much of the rolling stock will be renewed. The sum of $17,250,000 was used to decrease the debt contracted in the purchase of railroads, the building of canals, etc.

THE guns presented by some American friends to the Greek Government did not arrive early enough to be sent to the scene of action, but they are a very acceptable gift, nevertheless. They were tried a short while ago, and prove to be a very good sample of the advance made in this country in the manufacture of heavy artillery, both in accuracy and finish.

WHEN Queen Liliuokalani (Lily o' Killarney, London *Judy* called her) was deposed, her moral character was assailed by many of her adversaries. *The Hawaiian Gazette*, Honolulu, thinks this practise can only hurt the Hawaiian republic, especially as a strict investigation could not substantiate these charges. The paper thinks it is quite enough to say that her government was not suited to the islands, in order to justify her deposition.

LONDON *Punch* sums up in very amusing fashion the present situation in international politics. A decrepit-looking Chinaman hobbling painfully on crutches is accosted by the Sultan, who wears an air of cheerful convalescence, and whose crutch, held lightly in one hand, is the only sign of recent infirmity: "Going to pieces, old man?" says Abdul Hamid, cheerfully. "Nonsense! All you want is a dose of 'Concert of Europe!' Why—*look at me!!*"

THE German papers speak with much admiration of the activity of the French in developing their African possessions. Three railroads are building in the French Sudan, and hundreds of miles are already in operation. The telegraph lines are advanced with such activity that another year will see the whole of the French possessions crossed from west to east, and north to south. France is spending large sums in Africa, but there is no doubt that the returns will justify the expense in future. What the Germans have done can not be compared with the work of the French, even if it is taken into consideration that France has been in the field much longer.

HOW a simple tale can be twisted in the telling, especially when national or political hostility has something to do with it, is illustrated by the following: A boy employed in a Munich restaurant broke a dollar's worth of dishes. He wrote to the German Emperor, then visiting the city, that he was friendless, that he had to maintain his aged mother, and that he could ill afford the pay for the dishes in a lump. Would the Emperor lend him the money, to be repaid in instalments of ten cents a week? He was given ten marks (about $2.50) and commended for his conduct. The boy's letter appeared in nearly all German papers. The London *Clarion*, however, informed its readers that the boy had confessed to having stolen some money, and that the Emperor, "being a big thief himself, did not mind helping a little one out of his difficulty." In this form the anecdote was related by several papers.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

KNOCKING ABOUT IN HAWAII.

THE discussion in Congress over the proposition to annex Hawaii, and the probability that in the near future the group of islands known by that collective name will become part of the United States, attach a timely interest to "Hawaii, Our New Possessions," by John R. Musick. In this volume of more

NATIVE GIRL DECORATED FOR DEPARTURE FROM HOME.

than five hundred pages the author has given the results of a careful study of the islands: their history, people, natural resources, and industries. The book is the result of a recent extended trip to Hawaii, each of the islands being visited, and every point of interest on them noted. In regard to the social and political conditions of the country the author has aimed to give an unbiased representation of things as they exist, hearing both sides of disputed questions, and selecting what was most reliable and in accord with facts of his own observation.

In the historical sketch of the islands a chapter is devoted to the part taken by the American missionaries in civilizing the natives and upbuilding the present state of society. The pagan *régime* is thus described:

"The aboriginal Hawaiians had an elaborate mythology, and worshiped innumerable powers of nature. To the ancient Hawaiian, the volcano, the thunder, the whirlwind, the meteor, the shark, and, above all, the mysterious and dreaded diseases, largely introduced by foreigners, were each the direct work or actual embodiment of malicious spirits. It is remarkable that no sun-worshipers were found among them. They had chiefs, kings, and priests, and the common people were abject slaves. All the land belonged to the chiefs, priests, and kings.

"The goddess Pele was supposed to inhabit the great volcano Kilauea, and when there were destructive eruptions, human beings were sacrificed by throwing them into the burning crater. A victim was seized, a cord placed about his neck, he was strangled and then thrown into the volcano. The countless numbers of human beings that have thus been offered up to the bloodthirsty Pele will never be known.

"The priests, chiefs, and kings had a system of tabus which were tyrannical and cruel. If a king or priest desired a certain kind of fish, a certain fruit, vegetable, or plot of ground, he placed his tabu on the object, and it was death to violate it. The common people owned nothing, not even their lives. If the chief took a fancy to a certain kind of fish and ordered one of his fishermen to go and bring it, it was no excuse that a storm was raging, that his canoe was leaking, or that the night was dark, he must go or be killed. The conquest of all the islands by Kamehameha I. brought about a better state of affairs. The great conqueror had two able lieutenants in Young and Davis, who were not only warriors but statesmen as well, and who showed him that the tabus were an evil; so they were abolished and the idols burned."

A short sketch is given of the labors of the various missionaries, from the first arrival in 1820 down to the present time, and the effect of their work is thus summed up:

"Notwithstanding the sneers and scoffs of agnostics, but for the work of the missionaries the natives would still have been in a state of barbarism, or, what is worse, would have yielded to all the unrestrained vices of civilization, even more pernicious than barbarism. The missionary-hater often declares that the native is worse off than before the missionaries came. Before the missionaries came the natives were under absolute monarchy. Not only did the kings, chiefs, and priests own all the property, and even the lives of their subjects, but the king owned all the land, and parceled it out among the chiefs. It was the missionary influence that gave the Kanaka his homestead in fee simple, and taught him to respect his own rights.

"There is a story told of an agnostic who, talking with Kamehameha V., asked him if things were not in a worse condition than before the missionaries came to the islands. The king answered:

"'Why, sir, you have done three things since you came into my presence which, but for the missionaries, would have cost you your life.'

"'What are they?' asked the astonished agnostic.

"'First, you walked into my presence, instead of crawling on your hands and knees. You crossed my shadow, and you sat down in my presence, either of which offenses would once have been punished with death.'

"The agnostic was silenced. Missionaries not only brought salvation and eternal happiness to the Hawaiian, but peace, liberty, love of wife and children, happiness, thrift, and industry. Those who believe that absolute monarchy and tyranny, the sacrifice of human life to a cruel superstition, grass huts, nakedness, and utter disregard of the family tie are better than the state of society the natives now enjoy, may conclude that the missionary work is a failure; but it is a badly depraved taste and diseased mind that draws such conclusions."

Of the native population of Hawaii the author says:

"The Kanaka, as the aborigine of the Hawaiian Islands is called, is the most interesting person in Hawaii. Chinese, Japanese, Portuguese, Siamese, South Sea Islanders, and almost every other odd and eccentric nationality may be found anywhere, but the Hawaiian can not. In this land he holds a unique position. No enterprise seems to get along without him, and he is met at every turn. His face lighted up with kindness, hospitality, and childlike simplicity wins one with a smile. The native is wholly different from the North American Indian. He lacks the sullen disposition of the latter, never harbors malice, is unrevengeful, kind, forgiving, and free from treachery. The friendship of the Kanaka may be implicitly relied upon. His

TYPICAL ANCIENT HAWAIIAN.

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benignant approachableness puts him in touch with the stranger at first sight. Tho the Hawaiian is a failure at the head of business, lacking the power to direct and control, he makes a trusty and faithful clerk. There are few occupations in which the Hawaiians are not found. They are painters, carpenters, blacksmiths, machinists, engineers, teamsters, sailors, clerks, bookkeepers, editors, market-men, cattle-raisers, sugar-planters, fishermen, school-teachers, and clergymen, and they fill most of the clerical positions in the Government. They are employed in the telephone offices, and a majority of the pressmen and compositors in the Honolulu and Hilo printing-offices are Hawaiians. The heavy work in foundries, and in lading and unlading vessels, is done almost exclusively by Hawaiians. The last census shows that out of the male Hawaiian population of 11,135 over fifteen years old, about one thousand were carpenters, which makes about one to every eleven. No other race of people elevated less than a century ago from savagery can make so good a showing."

The manners and customs of the Kanakas are described at length, and the conclusion reached that they are by no means the undesirable citizens which they are sometimes represented. The

NATIVE WOMAN.

large numbers of Chinese and Japanese who have settled in the islands present a more serious problem, which, the author thinks, can be solved, however, by abolishing the contract labor system under which those people are imported and held in a condition worse than slavery. The breaking up of the great plantations, owned by corporations, into small farms of two or three hundred acres each, to be owned by white men and worked by a few men for each farm, is suggested as a means of creating that desirable element, a large middle class of small proprietors.

The mildness and healthfulness of the climate, the fertility of the soil, and the great industrial and commercial development of the islands is praised with all the enthusiasm of a recent visitor. The still greater possibilities of the wealth to be obtained from the growth of sugar, rice, coffee, bananas, and other products, is shown by the fact that only 25 per cent. of the fertile land is now cultivated, and not 10 per cent. of the grazing land utilized.

In a chapter on the lepers, Mr. Musick tells us that any one might pass a lifetime on the islands, and, if he did not go to the leper colony at Molokai, never set eyes on a leper. Men and women have been born in Hawaii and lived there to a good old age without seeing one. Nevertheless, there are some dramatic and pathetic stories told of the disease:

"As a rule, the lepers do not object to segregation, and some of the natives, I have been told, are anxious to be declared lepers and sent to Molokai, where they will be supported at the expense of the Government. On the other hand, there are some who conceal their afflicted relatives and friends to prevent their being sent, thus propagating the disease and endangering their own homes. The Board of Health, however, are very vigilant, especially since the republic was formed, and the lepers are usually found, and after being thoroughly examined are sent to Molokai.

"There is one leper on the island of Kauai still at large. Any one who enjoys blood-curdling adventures and hairbreadth escapes is at liberty to go and take him to the island of lepers if he can. Koolau, a bold Hawaiian, was declared a leper and ordered to Molokai, but refused to go. His home was at the foot of the mountains not far from Waimea, where he had lived in happiness and peace with his wife, children, and aged mother until this dread disease seized upon him. When it was known that he was a leper and refused to go to Molokai, Sheriff Stoltz went to arrest him, but Koolau had armed himself with a Winchester and revolvers, and retiring into the strongholds of the mountain, warned the sheriff not to follow. The sheriff pushed on after him. There came a puff of smoke from behind a clump of ferns screening a boulder, the sharp crack of a rifle, and the sheriff fell. He was taken mortally wounded to Waimea, and died in the parsonage of the foreign church in that village.

"Koolau was declared an outlaw, and a posse sent to capture him. In his mountain pass, aided by his wife, children, and mother, he drove them back with bullets and stones. Next a company of National Guards was despatched to seize him. It is said that while they slept on the mountainside at the dead of night, the outlaw leper passed through their camp to the village, secured some necessary supplies, and returned to his mountain fastness. Next day he was attacked by the National Guard in his pass, and after a terrible fight he drove them down with a loss of three of their number. Koolau was still on the mountain at the time of my visit, and no one dared attempt his capture. The wild fruits, mountain taro, and wild cattle supply him with food, while the many caves in the mountains are his home. I was told that the disease is making frightful ravages on him. His fingers are falling off one by one, until he will soon have none left to pull the trigger on his enemies. He is gradually growing weaker and weaker, and eventually he will be too helpless to resist, or will die alone in some of his mountain caves.

"One of the most pathetic stories told of the islands is of a little leper girl. She was a bright little creature, her mother's pride, and as she was an only child the mother's heart was bound up in her. She was the best scholar in the school, and was often pointed out as an example to others. A member of the Board of Health on a tour of inspection discovered suspicious spots on the little one's face, and a peculiar elongation of the lobes of the ears. She was declared a suspect, and sent to the station at Honolulu. The mother was frantic with grief. Her only child, her little darling, was to be torn from her and sent to dread Molokai—death would be preferable. She spent her time in weeping and praying God to take her child to heaven before it was banished to the leper settlement. When the Board of Health met, it was settled beyond question that she was a leper, and with the next ship she was to be banished.

"'I have but one wish now!' the weeping mother sobbed, 'and that is that she may die before the day of her departure comes.'

"Her wish was gratified, for the child was seized with a fever and died in a few days. Her little grave, still kept green and moistened by the tears of the heart-broken mother, is often pointed out to the traveler as the saddest memento of this terrible disease."

The Chassagne Process of So-Called Color Photography.—This process, which created a small sensation in London last spring and was described at that time in these columns, now appears, says *The Engineering News*, "to have been greatly overestimated in the first published descriptions. Sir Henry Trueman Wood, the British expert in photography, who vouched for the process originally, has recently publicly acknowledged that the process is not an entirely automatic one, as was claimed. 'The operator requires to know generally what the colors should be, and the results largely depend on his judgment and skill in applying the color in the right places.' He still believes, however, that a certain amount of the 'selective absorption' originally claimed for the process does exist, but finds it difficult to justify himself as to how far the process is purely mechanical and how far it is a matter of skill." In discussing the same process in *Wilson's Journal*, December, Charles Gravier says: "I went there [to the Paris laboratory of the company] without making known my identity, and witnessed what was described by Sir H. T. Wood in his letter of July: 'The result is obtained by first applying a liquid all over the print, and afterward working locally on the different portions of the image.' In other words, I saw passed over the print a turbid, colorless solution (apparently albumen), which rendered the surface uniformly absorptive; then one by one, the three liquids (yellow, red, and blue), were passed over the portions to be colored. This, as our readers will recognize, is the commonly accepted method of albumen coloring, a solution of alkaline albumen being previously passed over the print to prepare it to take the colors."

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BUSINESS SITUATION.

The month of January has brought a pronounced and encouraging increase in business. Clearing-house payments have been 7.3 per cent. larger than in 1892, and, according to *Dun's Review*, "probably the largest ever known in any month, while railroad earnings [have been] 11.2 per cent. larger than the best of past years." There has been a phenomenal rise in the price of wheat during the past week—at Chicago, on Friday, it touched 110. The steadily increasing activity in manufacturing and the grain export trade augurs well for the spring business. Features of the week in influencing the speculative markets have been President McKinley's speech at the dinner of the National Manufacturers' Association, the adoption of the Teller resolution in the Senate, the arrival of the American war-ship *Maine* in the harbor of Havana, the presence in Washington of President Dole of Hawaii, and the reported consolidation of the Lake Shore Railroad with the New York Central.

Cotton and Wool.—"Cotton has risen a six teenth, notwithstanding the strikes in Eastern mills and the official report of a decrease of 10.5 per cent. in British exports of cotton goods last year. Receipts still run so far beyond those following the largest crop on record that estimates once deemed extravagant are commonly accepted. The cotton manufacture is in more difficulty than any other, not merely because prices do not much improve, nor as yet the demand for goods, tho both are helped by the closing of many mills, but largely because the manufacturers and workers have considered too little the rapidly growing production at the South. Of late, also, the export demand for goods has been restricted, tho much less than the demand for British goods. The woolen manufacture is doing well, fine worsted goods having opened at an advance of 20 per cent. over last year, and the large mills are constantly buying wool, even at current high prices, which implies great confidence in the future, presumably based on larger orders than are publicly reported. Such purchases of wool have been frequent of late, even by mills supposed to be supplied far ahead, and one Providence mill appears to have taken 250,000 pounds worsted wool at Wheeling this week. Sales at three chief markets have been 8,080,100 pounds, and for four weeks 30,421,070, of which 21,367,720 were domestic, against 36,547,600 last year, of which 23,397,300 were domestic."—*Dun's Review, January 29.*

Bank Clearings.—"Bank clearings, while smaller than last week, aggregating only $1,283,000,000 against $1,417,000,000 last week, a drop of 9 per cent., are 34 per cent. larger than last year, 44 per cent. larger than 1896, and 67 per cent. larger than 1894. A total is indicated for the month of January of not far from $5,900,000,000, which is only slightly below December's immense total, and has only been exceeded three times in the history of the country. The unanimity of gains in weekly clearings, as compared with a year ago, is a special feature, only two cities out of seventy-nine reporting decreases, and totals at most large cities being one-fourth larger than last year."—*Bradstreet's, January 29.*

Exchange and Failures.—"Commercial loans increase, and net receipts of money from the interior were $5,000,000 for the week. Foreign exchange is still held without alteration by banking operations, deferred bills here having increased, and large loans of money in Europe by Chicago banks are reported. Failures for twenty days of January have been $7,911,896 against $11,913,637 in twenty-one days of last year, and $17,836,511 in 1896. Manufacturing were $2,317,087 against $4,390,785 last year, and $6,661,129 in 1896, and trading were $5,305,200 against $7,206,502 last year, and $10,317,360 in 1896. Failures for the week have been 342 in the United States against 331 last year, and 34 in Canada against 57 last year."—*Dun's Review, January 29.*

Canadian Trade.—"The Canadian trade situation has been improved rather than hurt by very heavy snowfalls throughout the Dominion, as it is thought the temporary check given distributive business is likely to be more than made up by a better demand for winter goods and by an increased movement of farm products to market. Leather, sheepskins, and hides are all reported higher, but Canadian pulled wool is lower at Toronto because of large imports of foreign sorts. Woolen manufacturing is active; mills which have been shut down for two years past are resuming and running overtime. The fish market is firmer at Newfoundland and the spring outlook is a favorable one. Montreal dry-goods houses report fairly good orders. Hardware business is ahead of last year's. Business failures in Canada this week number 48 against 46 last week, 56 in this week a year ago and 63 in the corresponding week of 1896. Bank clearings at six Canadian cities this week amount to $24,409,530, a gain of 32 per cent. over this week a year ago, but a decrease of 8.3 per cent. from last week."—*Bradstreet's, January 29.*

A lamp does not burn very well, and eats its head off in chimneys, unless you use the chimney made for it.
Index tells.
Write Macbeth Pittsburgh Pa

FOR LOVERS OF FLOWERS.

DURPEE'S FARM ANNUAL, 1898, W. ATLEE BURPEE & Co., Philadelphia.—This welcome harbinger of Spring comes to us as replete with good things, horticulturally, fully as interesting as any of its predecessors, and as fascinating to flower and plant lovers as ever. It is a handsome book of 144 pages, and "tells the truth about seeds." Among the novelties offered this year, which is a prolific one in that respect, are:

In flowers, besides Burpee's Pink Cupid, which is sold in original sealed packets by all leading seedsmen in the world, eight other New Sweet Peas, which can be had only direct from the firm. Among other exclusive novelties are the White Defiance Balsam, the giant-flowered Sunlight and Moonlight Nasturtiums, and the beautiful new President McKinley Pansy, as of surpassing merit. In plants, besides the usual novelties there are the New Dwarf Gloriosa Canna, and the wonderful free-flowering Burbank Rose—the best of seventy-five thousand seedlings raised by the world-famous "Wizard of Horticulture." A very beautiful plate of six new sweet peas offered by this firm is a feature of the annual, as is the cover illustration of the same flower.

A proposition to people who sleep.

Compressing the felt. Binding and closing the tick by hand.
TRADE MARK.

Surely any reasonable person is willing to give a trial to an idea new to him, providing he can get his money back without question if he wants it.

Our Proposition:

We will send you (and prepay transportation charges to any point)

The Ostermoor Patent Elastic Felt Mattress, $15.

and *positively guarantee* that the best $50.00 Hair Mattress made is not its equal in cleanliness, durability or comfort. References, Bradstreet's or Dun's Commercial Agency. We sell on the distinct agreement that you may return it and get your money back, if not satisfactory *in every possible way*, at the end of

THIRTY NIGHTS' FREE TRIAL.

We have advertised this offer for nearly two years, selling tens of thousands of mattresses, and only five returned as yet. If you are skeptical about its merits or don't need one now, send for our handsome, illustrated pamphlet, "The Test of Time," mailed free for the asking. It gives full particulars, and hundreds of references and testimonials.

Not for sale at stores.

Wretched imitations are offered by unscrupulous dealers—our name and guarantee is on every mattress.

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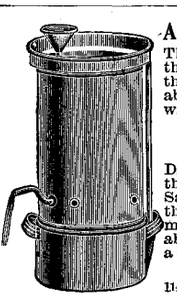
We make or renovate them quickly, thoroughly, and cheaper than you imagine. They are in use **in over 25,000 Churches.**

CLINTON, CONN., March 19, 1897.
DEAR SIRS—*Twenty years ago* I purchased of you the Patent Elastic Felt Cushions for the Baptist Church here, and a Patent Elastic Felt Mattress for myself, and it is with great pleasure that I report both cushions and mattress in *good shape to-day*, having retained their elasticity perfectly.
Eleven years ago I purchased another mattress for a friend, and can say the same of it. I much *prefer* your Patent Elastic Felt Mattress *to best hair*. Yours truly, A. H. STEVENS.

Send for our book, "Church Cushions."



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The disease germs are smaller than the pores and work through. Kill them. The only absolutely pure water aerated with sterilized air is made by

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Disease germs can not survive the process of distillation. The Sanitary Still fits any stove and the same fire which cooks the meal distills the water in abundance. Easy to manage as a tea kettle. Write for booklet.

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PERSONALS.

The following contribution to the chapter, "How Men Become Ministers," is probably new. When Camphausen resigned office as Minister of Finance, it proved extremely difficult to find a successor. In his despair Prince Bismarck thought of the Postmaster-General, Dr. von Stephan; he would ask him, he said. "But why," said he to Herr von Tiedemann, half in jest, half in earnest, "have I a reporting counselor if he can't even get me a Minister? Get me a Minister of Finance by this evening." Herr von Tiedemann went to his club, head and heart heavy with his ticklish task. There he found, besides some men of literary and political fame, the brothers Hobrecht, one of whom was then mayor of Berlin. "What's the matter?" said Hobrecht; "you look vexed." Tiedemann answered: "I'm looking for somebody I can't find." At the same moment the idea occurred to him that Hobrecht might be a suitable candidate. Just then a carriage came (the so-called "Reichswagen." or "Carriage of the Empire") to fetch Herr von Tiedemann to the Chancellor's. It was in the morning. Prince Bismarck was just going to undress, and said: "Stephan has refused, too. What shall we do now?" Tiedemann seized the opportunity and proposed Hobrecht. The Prince told him to go to Hobrecht at once, ask him, and then bring his answer. Tiedemann went to the mayor's house, but found him not at home. He waited patiently, and, after a while, Hobrecht came home in high spirits, little dreaming of the offer that awaited him. Tiedemann had great difficulty in convincing him that he was there on an important mission. Was he willing, he asked, to be Prussian Minister of Finance? Then Hobrecht understood that the matter was serious, and gave the famous answer: "If I think to-morrow in hot cockles as I think to-night in drink, I say Yes!" Tiedemann hastened to Prince Bismarck, and reported Hobrecht's answer word for word. "A practical man, you see," answered Prince Bismarck, laughing. Hobrecht called on the Prince next morning, they came to terms that evening, and next day Hobrecht was Minister of Finance.

Current Events.

Monday, January 24.

The battleship *Maine* is ordered to **Havana**; the administration's purpose is officially announced as merely the **resumption of friendly naval relations with Spain.** . . . President **Dole**, of Hawaii, is entertained in Chicago. . . . The investigation of the **Hanna** Ohio **bribery** charges is **concluded** at Cincinnati, but will be continued at Columbus; some of the witnesses refuse to answer. . . . The celebration of **California's Golden Jubilee** is begun. . . . Ex-President **Cleveland**, in an interview, **denies** that he was ever in favor of **Hawaiian annexation**. . . . Congress—Senate: Mr. **Morgan** speaks in favor of **Hawaiian** annexation; Mr. **Turpie** advocates the **Teller** resolution. . . . House: The Indian appropriation bill is considered.

Baron von Buelow, **Germany's Minister for Foreign Affairs**, states before the Budget Committee of the Reichstag that there had **never been relations** of any kind between German representatives or **agents** and **Dreyfus**; the French Chamber of **Deputies**, by a vote of 376 to 133, expresses **confidence** in the government; the **anti-Jewish riots** still continue in Algiers. . . . It is announced that **China has complied** with all the demands made by **Germany**, in connection with the killing of the missionaries, also that it is **Germany's** intention **to open the port of Kiao-Chou** to the commerce of the world.

Tuesday, January 25.

Judge Louis E. **McComas** (Rep.) is **elected** United States Senator from Maryland, to succeed Mr. Gorman. . . . The **monetary convention begins** its session in Indianapolis. . . . The annual meeting of the **National Association of Manufacturers** opens in this city. . . . Secretary **Gage** speaks on the **financial question** before the **Trades League** of Philadelphia. . . . Congress—Senate: The **Teller resolution** is debated at length; the pension appropriation bill is passed; The nomination of **Gov. John W. Griggs**, of New Jersey, to be Attorney-General of the United States, is **confirmed**. . . . House: The Indian appropriation bill is discussed.

The battleship *Maine* **arrives** at **Havana**, and Captain Sigsbee has a conference with Consul-General Lee. . . . **Russia** has **offered China a loan** on the same terms as England offered. . . . The **editor** of the *Kladderadatsch* has been sentenced to two months' fortress **imprisonment** for the publication of a cartoon reflecting on Emperor William. . . . One class of the **reserves in Italy** will be **called out**, owing to the **bread riots**. . . . The attempt of a suspended **Socialist deputy** to enter the Chamber of Deputies in **Brussels** causes **a fight** in the vestibule.

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We will give one hundred latest improved Singer Sewing Machines in even exchange for an equal number of the oldest sewing machines of any make, now in family use. Awards to be decided from applications sent to us before March 1, 1898. The new machines will be delivered within 30 days thereafter.

All you have to do *is to send this information on a postal card:* (1) your name; (2) location of your residence; (3) post-office address; (4) name of your machine; (5) its factory number; (6) length of time in use; (7) paper in which you saw this. *Send details in this* **exact** *order on a* **postal card**—*don't send a letter—and put nothing else on the postal card but the information desired.*

This is no guessing contest requiring a payment, a subscription, or a personal service of any sort. If you own an old sewing machine, you have only to send the requisite information in order to compete for a prize worth having. It costs absolutely nothing but a postal card, which may bring to your door the best sewing machine in the world in exchange for your old one.

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The Leading American Seed Catalogue.
The best seeds that grow, at lowest prices.
Twenty-one Grand, New Novelties for 1898, which cannot be had elsewhere.
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Fine Flour of the Entire Wheat

It contains all essential elements for support of brain, body, bone and muscle, just as stored by the Almighty in the wheat kernel—it is all there excepting the outer woody, innutritious husk. Beware of the "just as good"—it isn't made. Avoid substitutes and if your grocer does not keep it, send us his name and your order—we will see that you are supplied.

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Brown Bros.'s Copper Range Boilers never leak. **Randolph & Clowes,** Box 19, Waterbury, Conn.

Mardi Gras, New Orleans.

As usual, great preparations are being made for the Mardi Gras festivities in the Crescent City. The occasion attracts people from all parts of the United States. The Southern Railway, as usual for the occasion, sells tickets at one fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale February 16 to 21, inclusive, good to return until March 5th. The time between N w York and New Orleans is 39 hours. Double daily service. Vestibuled Limited leaves New York daily at 4:20 P.M. Operated solid New York to New Orleans, with Dining and Pullman Drawing Room Sleeping Car and first-class coach. The United States Fast Mail leaves New York 12:05 o'clock night, with through Pullman Drawing Room Sleeping Cars, New York to New Orleans. For full particulars, call on or address Alex. S. Thweatt, Eastern Passenger Agent, 271 Broadway, New York.

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EUROPEAN TOURS.
16th Year. Terms reasonable. Parties limited.
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The Pennsylvania Southern and Florida Central and Peninsular Railroads now operate a Pullman Drawing Room Sleeping Car, New York to Brunswick, Ga., on Tuesdays and Fridays, to accommodate the Jekyl Island travel. The car is hauled on the New York and Florida Limited, which leaves New York daily, except Sunday, at 11.50 A.M. For particulars call on or address Alex. S. Thweatt, Eastern Passenger Agent, 271 Broadway, New York.

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Wednesday, January 26.

President Dole, of Hawaii, **arrives in Washington;** he is met by Secretary Sherman and afterwards exchanges brief calls with President McKinley. . . . The Indianapolis **monetary convention adjourns,** after adopting resolutions *strongly favoring currency reform.* . . . **Controller of the Currency** Dawes **refuses** to allow the plan for settling the affairs of the **Chestnut Street National Bank** (Singerly), of Philadelphia, **to be modified.** . . . **John D. Long,** Secretary of the Navy, is unanimously reelected **president** of the Massachusetts **Total Abstinence Society.** . . . The National **Association of Manufacturers** adopts resolutions **favoring** the establishment of **an international bank,** the **repeal** of the **anti-pooling** clause of the interstate commerce act, and **subsidies** in aid of **American** lines of **steamships.** . . . Mr. **McKenna is sworn in** as Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court. . . . Congress—Senate: The debate on the **Teller resolution** is continued; the nomination of George E. **Roberts,** of Iowa, as **Director of the Mint is confirmed.** . . . House: Indian and postal matters are discussed; the Committee on Territories **rejects** the Arizona, New Mexico, and Oklahoma **statehood** bills.

The Spanish **battleship** *Vizcaya* has been **ordered** to visit **American ports.** . . . Minister **Angel** visits the **Porte** to **demand redress** for wrongs done the **American consul** at Aleppo. . . . **Police precautions at Havana** have been increased to **prevent** any possible **collision** when the marines of the *Maine* go ashore. . . . **Eleven persons** are **killed** by an **explosion** of gunpowder near Buenos Ayres.

Thursday, January 27.

At the dinner of the **National Association of Manufacturers** in this city, **President McKinley** speaks in **advocacy of currency reform;** other speakers are Charles Emory Smith, Warner Miller, and Senator Frye. . . . The **gold reserve** in the Treasury reaches **$163,670,000,** the **highest point in seven years.** . . . Congress—Senate: The **Teller** resolution is discussed. . . . House: The Indian appropriation bill is passed.

The **Cuban insurgent General Nestor Aranguren** is surprised and **killed** by a Spanish force. . . . A **majority of the striking engineers in England** vote to **accept** their employers' terms . . . **Emperor William's birthday** *is celebrated in Germany.*

Friday, January 28.

A **contract is signed** at Chicago between the **operators** and the **United Mine Workers' Association.** . . . The **Divorce Reform League** reports **important changes** in the divorce and marriage laws of many States. . . . A **National Fireman's Association** is organized in Chicago. . . . Both branches of the **Kentucky legislature** have passed the resolution asking United States **Senator Lindsay to resign,** for refusing to support the Chicago platform. . . . Congress—Senate: The **Teller resolution** declaring that Government bonds are payable in standard silver dollars **is passed by a vote of 47 to 32,** after a debate lasting throughout the day. . . . House: The **Public Lands Committee** orders to be reported **favorably** the **free homestead bill giving 20,000,000 acres** of public lands as free homes for settlers.

A Shanghai newspaper announces the **murder of four German sailors at Kiao-Chou by Chinese;** twelve Chinese are also said to have been killed. . . . It is estimated that the **engineers in Great Britain lost $20,000,000 in wages and spent $2,000,000** besides by reason of the strike just ended. . . . It is reported that the yacht *Mayflower* has been **sold** to **King Leopold of Belgium** for $400,000. . . . **Gold** to the amount of **$50,000** is **withdrawn** from the Bank of England **for shipment to New York.** Captain-General **Blanco predicts** that **peace** *will prevail in Cuba* **next month;** the **Spanish Government** issues a **semi-official note** regarding the **visit** of **Spanish war-ships to America.**

Saturday, January 29.

President Dole of Hawaii is a guest at the dinner of the Gridiron Club in Washington . . . . Particulars of the **wreck of the steamer** *Corona,* bound for Alaska, are received; all of the 247 passengers and the crew were saved, the vessel and cargo being a total loss. . . . The common pleas court, Urbana, Ohio, declares **unconstitutional** the state law providing for the collection of **$5,000 damages** from a county where a **lynching** takes place. . . . The Chicago Produce Exchange is dissolved. . . . Governor Stephens, of Missouri, appoints W. M. Williams to fill the vacancy in the state supreme court left by the resignation of Chief Justice Barclay. . . . The **California State Insurance Commissioner** declares invalid the bonds of all fire and marine insurance companies doing business without state incorporation. . . . President McKinley opens the **California Mining Fair** at San Francisco by telegraph. . . . Congress—The House, alone in session, receives the **Teller resolution,** refers it to the Ways and Means Committee, and debates the general subject of the return of prosperity.

The Spanish fleet is preparing to sail for the Canary Islands. . . . **La Paz,** capital of Bolivia, is in a state of **siege.**

Sunday, January 30.

It is reported that **England consents** to drop her demand for the opening of Ta Lien Wan as a free port, while **Russia waves** further opposition to British control of the China Sea customs. . . . The **British forces** under General Westmacott, in India, **suffer serious loss** on the frontier, many officers being killed. . . . **Consul-General Lee** gives a banquet in Havana to the *Maine.* . . . **Jules Emile Peau,** eminent surgeon, dies in Paris.

FREE TO MILLIONS.

A Valuable Little Book Sent Free for the Asking.

Medical books are not always interesting reading, especially to people enjoying good health, but as a matter of fact scarcely one person in ten is perfectly healthy, and even with such, sooner or later sickness must come.

It is also a well-established truth that nine-tenths of all diseases originate with a breaking down of the digestion, a weak stomach weakens and impoverishes the system, making it easy for disease to gain a foothold.

Nobody need fear consumption, kidney disease, liver trouble, or a weak heart and nervous system so long as the digestion is good and the stomach able to assimilate plenty of wholesome food.

Stomach weakness shows itself in a score of ways, and this little book describes the symptoms and causes and points the way to a cure so simple that any one can understand and apply.

Thousands have some form of stomach trouble and do not know it. They ascribe the headaches, the languor, nervousness, insomnia, palpitation, constipation, and similar symptoms to some other cause than the true one. Get your digestion on the right track and the heart trouble, lung trouble, liver disease, or nervous debility will rapidly disappear.

This little book treats entirely on the cause and removal of indigestion and its accompanying annoyances.

It describes the symptoms of Acid Dyspepsia, Nervous Dyspepsia, Slow Dyspepsia, Amylaceous Dyspepsia, Catarrh of Stomach, and all affections of the digestive organs in plain language easily understood and the cause removed.

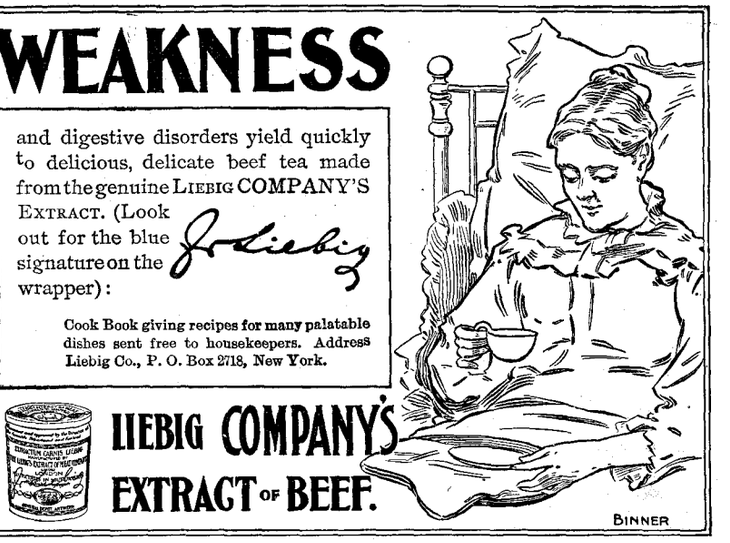
It gives valuable suggestions as to diet, and contains a table giving length of time required to digest various articles of food, something every person with weak digestion should know.

No price is asked, but simply send your name and address plainly written on postal card to the F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich., requesting a little book on Stomach Diseases, and it will be sent promptly by return mail.

WEAKNESS

and digestive disorders yield quickly to delicious, delicate beef tea made from the genuine LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT. (Look out for the blue signature on the wrapper): *J. Liebig*

Cook Book giving recipes for many palatable dishes sent free to housekeepers. Address Liebig Co., P. O. Box 2718, New York.



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No other treatment in the world is so direct, common sense, and successful. It is the only scientific application of the latest discoveries of medical science to the cure of weak and diseased lungs.

A. L. Peer, Esq., of Newark, says:

"I was reduced to the last stage by lung disease. I had repeated hemorrhages, great difficulty in breathing, and was so terribly emaciated that I could not stand or turn over in bed without assistance. *Everything had been tried and failed.* My physician gave me up as hopeless, and my death was looked for from day to day. Dr. Hunter's inhalation stopped the hemorrhages, cleansed the lungs of great quantities of foul matter, and so *built up my flesh and vitality that I now weigh 170* pounds (a gain of over 40 pounds). My address is 179 Washington Street, Newark, N. J."

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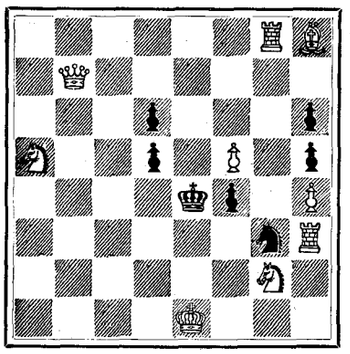
Problem 258.

An Italian Prize-Winner.

BY HERR SCHRUEFER.

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

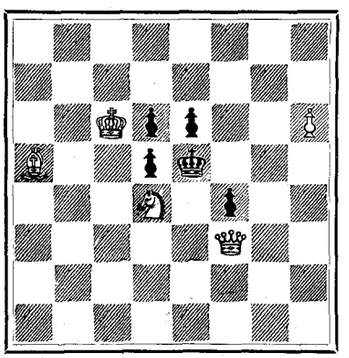
White mates in two moves.

Problem 259.

BY DR. W. R. DALTON.

Dedicated to Eugene Delmar.

Black—Five Pieces.



White—Five Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 253.

1. Kt—Kt 3 — K x Kt or —R 6; 2. Q—R 2, mate
1. ..... — K—Kt 4; 2. Q—B 6, mate
1. ..... — P x Kt; 2. Kt—B 2, mate
1. ..... — P—B 6; 2. Q—R 2, mate

Correct solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; "Spifflicator," New York City; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; W. G. Donnan, Independence, Iowa; C. Q. De France, Lincoln, Neb.; V. Brent, New Orleans; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Man.; W. K. Greely, Boston; D. S. Rubino, Glen Lyon, Pa.; "Ramus," Carbondale, Pa.; M. F. Mullan, Pomeroy, Iowa; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; J. G. O'Callaghan, Low Moor, Va.; Dr. W. S. Frick, Philadelphia; H. W. Barry, Boston; W. S. Weeks, Litchfield, Minn.; C. M. de Bourdon, New York City; J. C. Eppens, Canal Dover, Ohio; A. Shepherd, Bloomington, Ill.; Dr. T. M. Mueller, Jasper, Ind.; J. F. S., Boston; J. H. Witte, Santa Cruz; K. S. Howard, Webster, N. Y.; F. A. M., Hinton, W. Va.; the Rev. H, Rembe, Desboro, Ont.; J. E. Battenfield, Russellville, Ark.; T. N. Eaton, Redlands, Cal.

Comments: "The wonder is that there are not a dozen key-moves instead of one"—M. W. H. "A poetic dream"—S. "A Loyd-able production"—I. W. B. "Very pretty, but not difficult"—F. S. F. "Very neat"—F. H. J. "Extra good"—W. G. D. "Shows ingenuity"—C. Q. De F. "A knotty little fellow"—G. P. "An illustration of the poetry of Chess"—W. K. G. "Very clever"—J. F. S. "Very easy"—J. H. W. "Below the Loyd standard"—K. S. H.

No. 254.

1. Q—K sq — K x R; 2. Q—K 6 ch — K x Q; 3. Kt x B P, mate
2. ..... — K—B 3; 3. Q—B 4, mate
1. ..... — Kt x R; 2. Q—R 5 — R x Q; 3. Kt—Q 4, mate
2. ..... — Any other; 3. Kt—R 7, mate
1. ..... — Kt—Q 6; 2. Q—K 6 — K—B 4; 3. R x Kt, mate

These are the important variations. There are many others, but what we have given are sufficient to show the beauty of this intricate composition.

Correct solution received from M. W. H., "Spifflicator," the Rev. I. W. Bieber, F. H. Johnston, W. P. Donnan, A. Shepherd, J. C. Eppens, V. Brent, H. W. Barry, J. G. O'Callaghan; F. A. M.

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N. W. Graham, Carbondale, Ill., got 249. J. H. Witte, Santa Cruz, Cal., and K. S. Howard were successful with 251. Ad. F. Reim, New Ulm, Minn., sent solution of 251 and 252. Mr. Reim says of 252: "It is one of the brightest stars in the galaxy of three-movers you have given us." P. W. P., St. Louis, and N. W. G., Carbondale, Ill., got 252.

Several correspondents have written to us concerning the use of the White P on Q B 4 in No. 247. We submitted this question to several of our best solvers, and the only reason that is assigned or, probably, can be found, for the use of the P is to prevent a dual. White could, for instance, play P—B 3 or, if the P were absent, P—B 4.

The Correspondence Tourney.

FORTY-SECOND GAME.

King's Gambit.

W. R. VAN DE GRIFT, Lima, Ohio. *White.*	E. A. HAZELTINE, Bristol, Vt. *Black.*	W. R. VAN DE GRIFT. *White.*	E. A. HAZELTINE. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	16 Q Kt-B 3	Kt—B 3
2 P—K B 4	P x P	17 Q—B 2	Q R—Q sq
3 Kt-K B 3	P—K Kt 4	18 B-Kt 2 (f)	P—Kt 5
4 B—B 4	B—Kt 2	19 Kt x Kt	Q x Kt
5 Castles (a)	P—K R 3	20 Kt—K 5	Q—K 5 (g)
6 P-B 3 (b)	P—Q 3 (c)	21 Q x Q (h)	Kt x Q
7 P—Q 4	Kt—K B 3	22 R x P	Kt—B 3 (i)
8 P—K 5	P x P	23 Kt x P	Kt x Kt
9 Q-Kt 3 (d)	Castles	24 R x Kt (j)	R—K 7
10 Kt x P	B—K 3	25 B—R 3	Q R—K sq
11 B x B	P x B	26 R-K Bsq(k)	R x R P
12 Q x P ch	K—R 2	27 B—B sq	K—R 2
13 Kt—Q 2	R—K sq	28 R-Kt 3 (l)	R—B 7
14 Q—B 5 ch	K—Kt sq	29 P—R 3	R x B P
15 P-Q Kt 3(e)	Q—Q 4	30 R-Kt 4(m)	R—K 2
		31 Resigns.	

Notes by One of the Judges.

(a) No hurry to Castle; should have played P—Q 4.

(b) The King's Gambit demands vigorous play. A conservative move like this enables Black to develop his game. The immense pressure on White's King's side can only be compensated for by retarding Black's game. P—Q 4 was in order.

(c) This is not bad, but Kt—K 2 is better.

(d) Fairly well played, but should have played Kt x P first.

(e) The idea is to post his B on R 3. Why didn't he do it?

(f) B—Q 2 is indicated. The text-move is absolutely valueless.

(g) Somewhat risky, but White does not take advantage of it.

(h) Q—K B 2 is evidently better.

(i) B x Kt is not good on account of R x P ch.

(j) White ought to win.

(k) No need to give up the P.

(l) B—B 4 is the move.

(m) If R x R, B x P ch, etc.

The Intercollegiate Match.

SOUTHARD'S FINE CHESS.

Petroff's Defense.

MURDOCH (Yale). *White.*	SOUTHARD (Harvard). *Black.*	MURDOCH. *White.*	SOUTHARD. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	17 R P x B	B—B 5
2 Kt-K B 3	Kt—K B 3	18 P-Q R 3(f)	R—B 3
3 Kt x P	P—Q 3	19 Q—K 2	K—Q 2
4 Kt-K B 3	Kt x P	20 P-KB 3(g)	B—R 7 ch
5 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	21 K—R sq	R—R 3
6 B—Q 3	B—Q 3	22 Q-Q 2 (h)	R—R 5 (i)
7 Q-K 2 (a)	Q—K 2	23 R—K 2	B—B 5 ch
8 Castles	B—K Kt 5	24 K—Kt sq	B—R 7 ch
9 R—K sq	P—K B 4	25 K—R sq	B—B 5 ch
10 Q-B sq(b)	Castles	26 K—Kt sq	B—R 7 ch
11 Kt-Q B 3(c)	P—Q B 3	27 K—R sq	B—Kt 6 ch
12 P—K R 3	B—R 4	28 K—Kt sq	R—K B sq
13 B x Kt (d)	B P x B	29 R-K Bsq(k)	B—R 7 ch
14 Kt—R 2	B—Kt 6 (e)	30 K—R sq	B—B 5 ch
15 B—K 3	Q—Q 3	31 K—Kt sq	R—R 8 ch (l)
16 Kt—Kt 4	B x Kt	32 Resigns.	

Notes by Emil Kemeny in The Ledger, Philadelphia.

(a) Castles, followed by P—Q B 4 and Kt—B 3, is the usual continuation. The text-play is inferior; it causes loss of time and makes Black's subsequent play, B—K Kt 5, more effective.

(b) P—Q B 4, followed by Kt—Q B 3, was still in order. The move selected displaces the White Queen.

(c) P—Q B 4 was still in order, which might have been followed up by Kt—B 3. The text-move is easily met by Black's P—Q B 3 reply.

(d) Not good, for it opens the K B file for Black, and subsequently leads to a compromised position. Better, perhaps, was Kt—K 2. If Black answers P—B 5, then Kt—Q B 3 could be played.

(e) Quite ingenious. White can not capture the B, for he would lose the Queen. It seems, however, that Kt—R 3 would have been more effective. Black then might continue Q—B 2 and then double Rooks on the K B file. White could not answer P K B 3 nor P—K B 4, for Kt—Kt 5 was threatening, and, besides that, the K B P could not be guarded.

(f) Better, perhaps, was B x B, followed by R—K 3 and R—K Kt 3. By sacrificing the Pawn White might have relieved his position, and he might have succeeded in establishing a King's side attack.

(g) Inferior play, which should cause defeat. If Black answers B x B ch, followed by P x P, there seems no satisfactory reply. White can not answer P x P, for Q—Kt 6 and R x P ch or R—R 3 ch would follow, winning the Queen.

(h) He could not capture the Rook, for Q x B would follow, and White then could not guard against the threatening B—Kt 6 or B—B 5 dis ch, which would win in short order.

(i) Black at this stage might have played P—K Kt 4, threatening Q—R 3 or R—K B sq. The series of checks lead to no result. They were probably made in order to gain time.

(k) An unfortunate error. With this move White cuts off the only square he has for his King, and Black is enabled to mate in six moves. Instead of R—K B sq, he might have played R—K B 2, sacrificing the exchange.

(l) Which forces a mate in three more moves, as follows: Q—R 3 ch, Q—R 7 ch, and B—Kt 6 mate. The mate was announced.

To Smoke, or Not to Smoke.

It is stated on good authority that Showalter did not use tobacco for some time previous to, and during, his former match with Pillsbury. Now he has taken to the weed again, and will meet the Champion with a cigar. Whether or not he will play better with a cigar has provoked some discussion. There are those who claim that the Kentuckian was handicapped because he did not have his old brain-stimulant; while, on the other hand, there are those who claim that he will not play as well with the cigar as he did without it. Pillsbury is a famous smoker, and we have not heard any rumor that he intends to even up matters by giving up his cigar. If Showalter loses the match it will be interesting to know how much tobacco is to be blamed for it.

Chess-Nuts.

The Chess-Editor of *The Times-Democrat*, New Orleans, is of the opinion that "if Lasker had to choose between Pillsbury and Charousek for the easier adversary, he would choose the latter."

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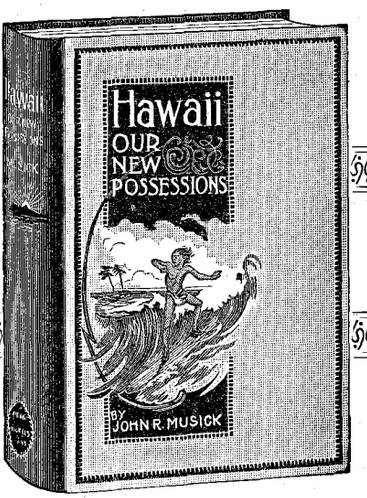

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